MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 APRIL 1983

PLO Affairs

Reaction to Jordanian Statement, Diplomacy -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said King Husayn's decision not to join the political negotiations did not surprise Israel but did surprise the United States, according to Jerusalem radio. He added that the United States may still have "illusions" about the PLO but Israel is certain that the only way to promote peace is through Camp David and the autonomy plan. Speaking to reporters, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir averred that the Reagan initiative is "dead" and criticized Washington for failing to see that a peace between Israel and an Arab state that is contingent upon an Arab consensus is "impossible," THE JERUSALEM POST reported. Shamir described the achievement of peace between Israel and an Arab state through the "supervision of the PLO" as an "utter absurdity." He added that the path to peace in the Middle East must be "state by state, step by step, in an evolutionary process."

Three PLO factions issued statements reported by AFP and Radio Monte Carlo attacking the Jordanian Cabinet statement. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said the statement exposed the Jordanian Government's aggressive stand toward the Palestinian people and belongs to the "policy of extortion and imposition of pressures on the PLO." The PFLP-General Command described the statement as a pretext for "discharging" a new move planned by the United States and added that the statement contained an "overt maneuver to bypass the PLO." The Palestine Popular Struggle Front asserted that the indications of a new Jordanian stand are a "prelude" for possible U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria.

In other developments PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left San'a' following a 3-day visit. In a predeparture statement he affirmed the need for continuing the constructive fraternal dialogue with Jordan, San'a' radio reported. Earlier, 'Arafat met in San'a' with the Soviet ambassador to the YAR and conveyed a message to the Soviet leadership on the latest developments in the Middle East, according to San'a' Voice of Palestine radio. Radio Monte Cairo subsequently revealed that 'Arafat left San'a for Damascus to chair a PLO Executive Committee meeting while QNA reported that a "high-level" Soviet envoy will arrive in Damascus this week with a message for the PLO leaders. The Soviet envoy is expected to meet with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, who left Baghdad for Damascus via Amman, according to QNA and Radio Monte Carlo.

Reaction to As-Sartawi Assassination -- A PLO Executive Committee statement reported by Aden Voice of Palestine radio asserted that the assassination of PLO official 'Isam as-Sartawi was perpetrated by the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad. Meanwhile, the PFLP-General Command declared that it approved of As-Sartawi's assassination, according to AFP. A PFLP-General Command spokesman described As-Sartawi's fate as that of "traitors who plot against their country and their people," AFP added. Earlier, a Riyadh radio commentary declared that all indications point to Mosad and Prime Minister Begin's office as having planned this "heinous crime." The radio added that As-Sartawi's assassination affirms the need for the international community to stop oppression and aggression in the Middle East caused by the "actions of Israel."

In another development Yasir 'Arafat appointed an Israeli citizen who is known for his anti-Zionist activity to replace As-Sartawi as PLO representative to the Socialist International conference in Portugal, Jerusalem radio reported citing an announcement by the PLO office in Paris. The PLO office explained that 'Arafat made this decision in

order not to permit the forces hostile to dialogue from among the Socialist International to take advantage of As-Sartawi's death, the radio added.

Pym Tour

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym met with Abu Dhabi heir apparent Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, who told him that Britain should play a more positive role to achieve Middle East peace by influencing the United States to put pressure on Israel, WAKH reported. In another meeting with UAE officials, Pym said the recent Jordanian statement is "not necessarily the end of the story" and disclosed that a British official may shortly hold talks with PLO official Faruq Qaddumi, WAKH noted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces captured more than 150 square kilometers of the Iran-Iraq border area north of Faqih on 10-11 April and killed or wounded over 5,000 Iraqi soldiers, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. The Iranians advanced further early on 12 April, destroying Iraqi infantry and armored brigades and an Iraqi post 10 km inside Iraq, Tehran radio subsequently reported. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio on 11 April affirmed that Iraq has destroyed the Iranian offensive and said the battlefield is strewn with dead Iranians and destroyed enemy equipment. The Iraqi military spokesman said 3,200 Iranians died in the fighting, INA reported. While the Iraqi communique said the Iraqi Air Force retained complete air superiority and struck successfully at Iranian positions, IRNA claimed Iranian fighters had engaged Iraqi planes and provided support for Iran's Ground Forces.

Lebanon

Tripartite Negotiations -- Delegates at the 11 April tripartite talks in Netanya reviewed outstanding Israeli-Lebanese differences and decided henceforth to hold four meetings weekly, the Israeli delegation spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. According to Jerusalem radio, the main disputed points concern the status of Major Sa'd Haddad, joint patrols in southern Lebanon, and the role of UNIFIL. Noting that presidential envoy Philip Habib would shortly begin another round of talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem, the radio said Israeli Prime Minister Begin has rejected President Amin al-Jumayyil's compromise proposal that Maj Haddad be appointed deputy commander of southern Lebanon.

Salim's Jordan Visit -- Before flying to Amman on 12 April, Foreign Minister Elie Salim said he will hold talks with King Husayn on Lebanon and "current Arab topics," according to remarks broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon.

Military Situation -- Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' area exchanged artillery fire on 12 April, according to reports by Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Earlier, the IDF spokesman denied an AP report of an IDF-Syrian clash on 10 April, Jerusalem radio reported. In another development the Voice of Lebanon asserted that the Soviet Union recently provided Syria with new SAM-11's.

Egypt

During President Husni Mubarak's current visit to Pakistan, he said Egypt supports the fraternal people of Afghanistan in their "adherence" to the freedom to choose their own government without foreign interference, MENA reported citing Mubarak's remarks during a dinner in Rawalpindi. He noted that discussions with Pakistani officials have revealed an identity of views.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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On 13 April 1983 FBIS will start the automated production of the Middle East & Africa and the South Asia DAILY REPORTS. The books will be printed in double-column format employing modern typographical features which permit increased wordage per page and flexibility in presentation. The automated production of the remaining six DAILY REPORTS will follow in 1984.

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'ARAFAT ISSUES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING SAN'A'

GF120538 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left San'a' this evening after a 3-day visit to our country.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, he said: I had the opportunity to meet with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, in two rounds of talks during which we reviewed the Arab and international situations and current developments in the Palestinian issue, particularly the Zionist terrorism that is taking place in the occupied territories against Palestinian schools and religious sanctuaries. We also discussed the threats posed by Zionist military escalation in the area of Al-Biqa' in Lebanon.

Brother 'Arafat noted that during his meeting with the president a lengthy discussion of his talks with Jordan's King Husayn was held. On the Jordanian Cabinet's communique, 'Arafat affirmed the need for continuing the constructive, fraternal dialogue with Jordan and the need to surmount those things that might affect the course of the dialogue to serve the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

Referring to the criminal assassination of Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi, 'Arafat said: The agents of the Zionist intelligence service must know that the blood of struggler As-Sartawi will not go unrevenged and his martyrdom will not affect the revolution. The crimes being committed against the Palestinian revolution will not obstruct its way. Rather, they provide it more force to continue its arduous and long march to Jerusalem.

Concluding his statement, the Palestinian leader said: The PLO has sent a delegation to participate in the Portuguese authorities' investigation of the criminal assassination of As-Sartawi and hope that the delegation will be granted facilities in its mission.

'Arafat was seen off at the airport by judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the standing committee; Hikmat Zayid, PLO representative in San'a'; and a number of officials.

KUNA: DELEGATE NAMED TO REPLACE AS-SARTAWI

LD111808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Lisbon, April 11 (KUNA) -- The assassination Sunday of PLO advisor 'Isam as-Sartawi took a dramatic turn today when PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat personally appointed an Israeli to represent the PLO at the closing session of the Socialist International, high ranking Palestinian sources said Monday.

The sources stated that 'Arafat has appointed Israeli journalist Ilan Halevi to represent the organisation instead of the assassinated senior delegate Dr as-Sartawi at last night's closing session of Socialist International in Albufeira. The decision was aimed at "preventing the forces hostile to the dialogue from exploiting the death of As-Sartawi," sources said.

'Arafat's choice is a clear evidence to the fact that he was fully supporting As-Sartawi's ideas concerning peace in the Middle East and his calling for a political and diplomatic solution to the Palestinian problem through dialogue with the Israelis.

ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO SOVIET LEADERS

JN111730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received today the Soviet ambassador in San'a'. Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the ambassador to convey a message to the USSR leaders on the latest developments in the Arab arena.

KHALAF: PALESTINIANS REJECT HUSAYN'S PROPOSALS

LD111515 Kuwait KUNA in English 1232 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, April 11 (KUNA) -- The mainstream Palestinian commando organization Al-Fatah has turned down a draft joint statement proposed by King Husayn of Jordan on negotiations with Israel for a Middle East settlement, a ranking leader indicated Monday. Salah Khalaf, Al-Fatah's Central Committee member, told a news conference here King Husayn has proposed during meetings with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman 'Yasir 'Arafat in Amman that Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's plan." [fragment received] Husayn's reported proposal, according to Khalaf (code-named Abu Iyad), stated that negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis "should follow this line."

Arab negotiators to the proposed talks, Khalaf quoted Husayn's reported draft statement as saying, should be represented by "a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation." Palestinians participating in the team "should not be members of the PLO, but the PLO can appoint them or approve their appointment," according to Khalaf.

The proposed talks, according to Khalaf's account of what Husayn stated, "are to be sponsored by the U.S. upon promises that there will be pressures on Israel."

An "amendment" to the text was adopted when 'Arafat presided over Al-Fatah's Central Committee meeting in Kuwait last week, Khalaf explained. The amendment, according to Khalaf, stated that "we accept peace initiatives, especially such initiatives that clearly mention Palestinian national rights. We did not include any mention of Reagan or anyone else." Khalaf said the amendment also clearly states that the PLO "should be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, those living in the occupied territories and elsewhere alike."

Khalaf's account of the differences with King Husayn followed a Jordanian Cabinet statement Sunday which said two PLO delegates "came to Amman to convey to us new ideas and to propose a new course of action that differed from our agreement and that did not give priority to saving the land, thus sending us back to where we were in October 1982." The Jordanian statement stressed that "in the light of this, it became evident that we cannot proceed the course of political action which we had planned together."

The Jordanian Cabinet, in a sudden move Sunday, announced that "...we leave it to the PLO and to the Palestinian people to choose the ways and means for the salvation of themselves and their land, and for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit."

Khalaf explained that by accepting the "Jordanian offer we lose our representation of our Palestinian people." Jordan, according to the Palestinian leader, "does not lose anything because it had already accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 242" of Nov. 1976 which was rejected by the PLO because it spoke of the Palestinian cause as a problem of "refugees", called for the right of all Middle East states to exist within safe borders including Israel and did not include any mention of the Palestinian movement.

Khalaf clarified that by rejecting the Jordanian offer we "preserve unity of the Palestinian arena and prevent a partitioning of Arab stands."

Any forthcoming Arab summit conference, Khalaf noted, should stress on the Fes charter for Mideast peace adopted last September by the 12th Arab summit conference.

The Palestinian leader said Jordan "can only be protected from Israeli threats by cooperation with the PLO."

AFP: RADICAL PALESTINIANS CRITICIZE HUSAYN'S STAND

NC112249 Paris AFP in English 2240 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, Syria April 12 (AFP) -- Three radical Palestinian organizations Monday slammed King Husayn of Jordan for plotting to undermine the Palestinian national cause in response to the king's decision to withdraw from the Middle East peace initiative. On Sunday, King Husayn abandoned negotiations with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat for a joint approach to talks with Israel and said he would enter the talks independently.

The anti-Husayn accusations came in separate announcements from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by George Habash, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command (PFLP -- GC, pro-Syrian), led by Ahmad Jibril, and the Front of the Popular Palestinian Struggle (FPPS, pro-Syrian), led by Samir Ghawshah.

Mr. Habash's organization accused Jordan of exerting "political, economic and social pressures" on the Palestinian people "to detach them from the PLO." The PFLP denounced the "tone of blackmail" in the Jordanian communique and accused King Husayn of seeking to enter into negotiations with Israel with the support of the United States and "Arab reactionaries."

In his statement on Sunday, the king criticized the PLO for not giving priority to the recovery of Palestinian territory.

Mr. Habash's front also reaffirmed the resolutions passed at the recent Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers and called for strengthening the PLO to block "American projects."

The PFLP-GC accused King Husayn of enticing West Bank Palestinian leaders into capitulation. Mr. Jibril's organization said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reaction to the king's withdrawal showed that "Jordan and Saudi Arabia were conspiring against the Palestinian people and their national cause." The General Command called on Mr. 'Arafat to issue a "riposte" to the personal attacks against the PLO chief in the Jordanian communique.

The FPPS commented that "Jordan's submission to Zionist conditions foreshadows a new military offensive by the United States and the Zionist enemy against Syria."

Further on PFLP-GC Statement

NC111600 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Lisbon, April 11 (AFP) -- Meanwhile, in Damascus, the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril, said today that it approved the assassination of Mr as-Sartawi. A spokesman said Mr as-Sartawi's fate was that of "traitors who plot against their country and their people." He added that "as-Sartawi's assassins are the same as those who killed (the late Egyptian President Anwar) as-Sadat."

Observers in Damascus said it was the first time that a PLO-member organization had publicly approved the murder of one of the group's leaders.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON AS-SARTAWI ASSASSINATION

GF112002 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee has issued a statement on the crime of the assassination of Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi. The statement says in part:

Criminal Zionist and terrorist hands yesterday attacked an outstanding Palestinian leader, Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi, member of the PNC, while he was carrying out his duty of representing the PLO in the Socialist International conference in Portugal. This criminal assassination was perpetrated by the Israeli intelligence organization, Mosad.

This crime took place on 10 April 1983 and reminds us of the perfidious and terrorist crime which that intelligence organization committed 10 years ago. On 10 April 1973 the hands of Israeli intelligence assassinated three heroic Palestinian leaders in Beirut -- Kamal Nasir, Abu Yusuf an-Najjar, and Kamal 'Udwan -- in order to add the assassination of the three leaders to the record of its crimes. Today the enemy adds to its record of crimes -- and in the presence of terrorist Manahem Begin -- a new crime which was aimed at an outstanding Palestinian leader, PNC member Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi.

As the PLO Executive Committee mourns PNC member 'Isam as-Sartawi, the struggling leader who was carrying on his duty before the Socialist International and who was undertaking a political confrontation with the leaders of the Zionist enemy, it stresses that the blood of the martyr leader will not be wasted. Glory and immortality to the martyr leader and to our faithful martyrs! The revolution will continue until victory is attained!

PALESTINIAN MILITARY LEADERS MEET IN DAMASCUS

GF111358 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Apr (QNA) -- Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held an urgent meeting here today of officials and leaders of the Palestinian Military Council during which current developments in the Arab region were discussed. The terms in the statement issued by the Jordanian Government yesterday regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations were also discussed. The necessary measures were taken on the issues discussed in this meeting.

BAGHDAD PLO RADIO: U.S. NEEDS CONTACTS WITH PLO

JN111824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Our political editor writes: There is one definite and well-known gate leading to peace and stability. Those seeking peace must pass through this gate and those rejecting peace will not benefit from any fabricated pretexts and false opportunities. We say this when we hear daily U.S. statements urging us to accept peace and exercising pressure to achieve it.

What draws one's attention here is the fact that all U.S. statements avoid the crux of the problem and try not to approach the right gate to peace. Peace in the Middle East can be attained only through recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and by directly contacting Palestinian officials represented in the PLO. Peace can be accomplished only if the wild Zionist expansion is tamed, because this expansionist desire conflicts with the peace opportunities. If the Americans are really eager to bring about genuine peace in the Middle East, why don't they approach the Palestinians directly? Why don't they have the courage to announce that the Palestinian people's national rights are the pillars of peace in the region?

These questions were addressed to Washington several years ago: It hasn't answered any of them, although it realizes that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole representative and that any peace formula which ignores the Palestinian people's national rights is doomed to failure. Some say that Washington avoids tackling the crux of the problem because it fears a Zionist reaction. This explanation is not logical if we take into consideration the fact that the United States is a superpower, that it assumes the responsibilities. Washington's dealing with the Middle East situation does not win it respect. If Washington continues this dealing, it will open the door wide to various possibilities, none of which will achieve peace in the region.

QNA: SOVIET ENVOY TO MEET PLO LEADERS IN DAMASCUS

GF111349 Doha QNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Apr (QNA) -- The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned from Palestinian sources here that a high-level Soviet envoy will arrive in Damascus this week carrying a special message from the Soviet leadership to the PLO leaders. It has been learned that the message deals with a number of issues under discussion and the Soviet stand on the current situation. The envoy is scheduled to meet with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and a number of resistance leaders.

KHALID AL-HASAN INTERVIEWED ON JORDAN NEGOTIATIONS

JN081844 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1734 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Telephone interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, by news editor Antoine Nawfal carried within weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow" -- date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] We will ask Khalid al-Hasan to shed some light on the meetings held recently in Kuwait and on all the Palestinian deliberations there. How do you assess these discussions in Kuwait?

[Answer] The results led to a commitment to continue the dialogue with Jordan, to reassert adherence to the Fes resolutions, to abide by a comprehensive Arab move, and to keep away from any unilateral action. There were also some amendments which were found necessary. These amendments were then endorsed. Today Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Brother Hani al-Hasan left for Amman. Brother Hani al-Hasan, who is a member of the Palestinian negotiating team, will follow up the situation there. We hope everything will continue to develop positively until the convocation of the Arab summit conference, where a final decision will be made regarding the coming stage.

[Question] Brother Khalid, thank you very much for this briefing. I have some notes or questions. For example, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian statement was expected to be released, then it was postponed and later delayed. Is this statement still expected to be released before the coming Arab summit?

[Answer] It is very possible that the statement will be released before the summit meeting if agreement is reached regarding all the issues dealing with Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation. The joint statement was drafted and agreed on but its release was connected with the final formulas for the proposed projects. Our brothers had to refer to the PLO Executive Committee to discuss the issue because that committee is the body that makes the final decision. As for the brothers in Fatah, its Central Committee is the body that makes the final decisions.

[Question] Does 'Arafat's not returning to Amman as expected have any political implications? Will his moves continue and, consequently, will he return to Amman soon?

[Answer] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will certainly return to Amman soon because his failure to return now is not the result of a certain stand as much as it is the result of his previous rendezvous. It seems that talks always take more time than expected and they conflict with other activities and appointments. Brother Abu 'Ammar left for Aden today and later he will visit San'a'. It is hoped that he will leave for Amman from San'a'.

[Question] As you know, Brother Khalid, there are not many secrets in the political field these days. There are numerous reports on differences between the Jordanian and Palestinian points of view regarding the peace talks. It is also known that the Reagan plan is one of the points the two sides failed to agree on. Is there anything new regarding this plan?

[Answer] Nothing new at all because we, the PLO, are abiding by the Arab decision and we refuse to take any unilateral stand. You know that the Arab stand condemned As-Sadat's unilateral steps. Our unity lies in Arab solidarity, our international strength is a part of Arab strength, and, consequently, our supreme interests demand that political action remain within the framework of Arab solidarity and the Arab summit resolutions.

[Question] Reports from Amman say that, if the Jordanian side were to hold negotiations, it would have to accept President Reagan's plan because the U.S. President, should his plan fail, would not exert efforts to reach any kind of solution. What is the alternative?

[Answer] We must indeed fully realize that our cause is not 4 or 5 days, weeks, or months old. It has been in existence since World War I and is continuing. Our cause has been active for 60 years and we have been in exile for 38 years. Therefore, we just cannot be in a position to respond to U.S. desires with regard to the time factor, nor can we be subject to extortion connected with the time factor in the absence of ripe, clear-cut ideas and in the absence of a main basis for agreement, not only regarding the negotiations, but also regarding their objectives and results. These matters require thorough and lengthy discussions and decisions.

Hence President Reagan's initiative is one of many. There are other initiatives and there are the Fes resolutions. Since Reagan is committed to his initiative, the Arabs likewise are committed to the Fes summit. The Arabs should reach a clear-cut stance during the next summit meeting on all these points to put an end to the confusion. However, I must say that, if the negotiations start, there should be no conditions whatsoever imposed on anyone over his proposals, wishes, or whether he remains in or withdraws from them. Negotiations restricted by prior conditions cannot be considered negotiations. They are capitulation instead.

[Question] Therefore, it can be said that we should wait for the Fes summit. Do you believe that this summit will be held soon?

[Answer] We believe that it is in the supreme interest, the Palestinian interest, the interest of Arab solidarity, and even King Husayn's interest that this summit be held soon, because any unilateral step on the part of King Husayn would put him in a position more serious than that of As-Sadat because Jordan is unlike Egypt. Hence I believe that the unilateral, bilateral, and collective interest makes it imperative to hold the summit.

[Question] Do you think King Husayn might take a unilateral step?

[Answer] I do not think King Husayn will take such a step. As I recall, during his recent visit to Washington, when the Americans told him that the PLO might authorize him to negotiate, King Husayn was very clear when he said: If the PNC authorizes me, I will reject this authorization. I believe King Husayn is a man of experience and wisdom and has a political shrewdness that makes him cling to this stand because it serves both the present and future interest.

[Question] Can we describe the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship as one of no permanent differences or one of permanent agreement?

[Answer] So far there are many points that are agreed, but likewise there are certain points over which there has been no agreement. This is natural, but we hope, in our negotiations with Jordan, to succeed in clinging to the following basis: to cooperate on our points of agreement and to deliberate on our points of dispute. Points of dispute should under no circumstances prevent us from cooperating. This is our policy with all our Arab brothers. It will be good if our brothers in Syria join this stand because the Syrian, Jordanian, and Palestinian stands are the three bases on which any move can be built.

HABASH COMMENTS ON AMMAN TALKS, REAGAN PLAN

JN081947 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1744 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Interview with PFLP leader George Habash by Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris in Damascus and carried within "It Happened Tomorrow" program -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] The PLO-Jordanian talks in Amman have been going on for some time. What happened exactly and how do you view the future of these talks and Palestinian-Jordanian relations?

[Answer] Concerning the talks, there was of course the official Jordanian viewpoint and the PLO viewpoint. What I understood is that the Jordanian regime presented its aims frankly; it demanded a joint statement be issued accepting the Reagan plan and UN Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for negotiations. This means PLO agreement on the Reagan plan as a basis for negotiations and authorization of Jordan or acceptance of Palestinian, rather than PLO, participation in a joint delegation for negotiations. This was the official Jordanian view.

On the other hand, the PLO view was based to a certain extent on the recent PNC resolutions which rejected the Reagan plan as a basis for negotiations, rejected any wagering on U.S. plans, and rejected any authorization of anyone else to speak in the name of the Palestinians or to form a joint delegation. The PNC insisted that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That is what I understood about the talks and the viewpoints of the two sides. This prevented the sides from issuing a joint statement, which the Jordanian regime wanted and which was expected by the U.S. Administration.

This is what has happened so far. As for the future, I cannot predict exactly what will happen, but I can tell you my viewpoint in this regard.

During the 16th session of the PNC, the Palestinian leadership, represented by the PLO Executive Committee and the secretaries general of the Palestinian organizations, discussed all the complicated issues facing our revolution at this stage. I can tell you frankly that to reach national unity was not easy. We reached agreement on the PNC political statement after strenuous efforts. Therefore, we must adhere to every sentence, phrase, and letter in this statement. This adherence is our path to the preservation of national unity so that the unity and activity of the PLO can be maintained. We should be frank. We should frankly tell the Jordanian regime that this is our political program.

The Jordanian regime and all the Arab states without exception--those Arab states which brag about their support for the Palestinian cause--must be tested in their support for this political statement and in actions commensurate with this statement. If we find that a certain regime brags about its support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO and then behaves in a manner opposed to the PLO decision, we have the right to conclude that issues are not taking a right and sound course.

[Question] All this leads to important questions. What is happening now? Is it possible to cement the cracks in Jordanian-Palestinian relations? Is there a way out of this deadlock? What happens if Reagan withdraws his plan as a reaction to the Jordanian-Palestinian differences? How can the issue of the negotiations proceed in your view?

[Answer] Before supposing that Reagan will withdraw his plan or intiaitive, let me ask what will happen if we accept the Reagan plan. What will happen if we accept the Reagan plan. What will the results be? Will our aims be realized? Will we attain the national aims for which the PLO has been fighting--aims represented by the right to return, to self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state? The answer is clear: Acceptance of the Reagan plan will not realize such aims.

The sole current viewpoint being presented by some Arabs on the need to accept Reagan's initiative is the issue of land. The following is being repeated: What about the land? Does the PLO seek to sacrifice the land so that it alone will be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? This tries to strike a sensitive chord among our masses in the occupied territories. It tries to shake the confidence between the PLO and our Palestinian masses in the occupied territories, who should naturally be concerned with the process of settlement and should desire to guarantee the land.

But let us ask ourselves the following question: Will the land return and will the building of settlements be halted if we accept the Reagan's initiative? Why shouldn't we benefit from all the experience of history? We all know the reality of the Zionist movement. It is time we realized that the land can never be regained except through a real liberation movement. We would be grossly mistaken to dissociate the land from the revolution, dissociate the land from the PLO: This is my statement on the current view of the Reagan initiative and about what would happen if Reagan withdraws the initiative.

As for the first part of your question on relations with Jordan, the Jordanian regime should abide by the resolutions which it signed at many summits -- resolutions which stipulate that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and which call for the setting up of a Palestinian state, including Jerusalem. Why shouldn't the Jordanian regime be serious and sincere with regard to the resolutions which it had signed? The path toward solving the existing differences between the PLO and the Jordanian regime does not entail the PLO's capitulation.

[Question] Dr George, it is being said that the only path out of this blind alley is an emergency Arab summit. Can such a summit solve these differences? Do you think that the summit will be held? If it is held, what will the results be?

[Answer] Our experiences with Arab summits are extremely bitter. Our masses rightfully believe that Arab summits are linked with retreats. It is natural that a big question should be posed: What is the reason for this summit? What is the objective of this summit? Frankly speaking, I am afraid that the real objective of some Arab regimes is to achieve what they sought when they approved the Fes plan. Article VII of the Fes plan was the objective of some regimes, the article which in effect recognizes Israel. I personaly am afraid that the objective of the projected summit is further concessions, in other words, an attempt to link the Fes plan with the Reagan plan. This is the most serious thing that could happen. Consequently, I am not enthusiastic at the convening of such a summit. However, if this summit convenes, the PLO leadership should clearly announce that it must approve the political declaration released by the PNC in Algiers. This is what the PLO leadership should use to confront the Arab regimes. All of them falsely claim that they support the Palestinian issue and that they want Jerusalem and so forth. It is incumbent upon the PLO to make the Arab regimes face their responsibilities and put an end to all false claims. It is the duty of the PLO to say: Our PNC met and these are its resolutions. Whoever wants to support the Palestinian issue should approve these resolutions: Only then will the summit meeting be beneficial to us. Other than that, I am afraid that the objective will be to link the Fes plan and the Reagan plan.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN'

GF101338 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Apr (QNA) -- Deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian resistance forces Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, has stated that the latest statement of the U.S. State Department on the Middle East negotiations is part of the U.S. psychological campaign against the PLO. He pointed out that this statement did not mention the PLO by name nor did it mention its role in the negotiations. He said: We do not want to be subject to U.S. extortion.

The Palestinian official said this in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH in which he commented on the State Department spokesman John Huges' comment last Friday announcing the determination of the U.S. Administration to exert its utmost efforts to remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations if His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan decides to join the negotiations.

Khalil al-Wazir noted: We will follow up any effort on the U.S. political decision and we will not hestiate to announce agreement to take part in any political process for comprehensive nogotiations once we get a clear U.S. guarantee that stresses Palestinian rights and the right to self-determination.

Khalil al-Wazir also noted that the message he conveyed to King Husayn of Jordan on the proposals of the Palestinian leadership include introduction of amendments to some of the articles of the draft Palestinian-Jordanian statement. He described these amendments as being mere notes that stem from the basic principles of the PNC resolutions. He pointed out that the new amendments were formulated following the expanded meetings of the Fatah Central Committee held recently in Kuwait.

Abu Jihad indicated that the views put forth in the Jordanian-Palestinian proposals are not very far from one another. He stressed that his visit to Amman does not mean that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will not come to the Jordanian capital. He pointed out that this emphasizes that he will return here and discuss with the officials in Jordan the arrangements dealing with coordination between the Jordanian and the Palestinian stands.

HANI AL-HASAN INTERVIEWED BY AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN082135 Doha QNA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 8 Apr (QNA) -- Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has said that the PLO is currently endeavoring to introduce the Fes Arab summit plan into the international political equation within the framework of proposed negotiations through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In a statement to the Paris-based Arabic language magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, to be published tomorrow, Al-Hasan said the PLO is preparing to escalate the struggle and to begin a long political and military confrontation, adding that the current stage in the PLO history is characterized by firmness and the will not to surrender.

'Arafat's adviser spoke on the PLO stance on the Reagan plan and on U.S. moves for peace negotiations. He said no political understanding with the United States will be realized before the United States and others change their stands. Referring to U.S. insistance on linking any change in its position toward the PLO with the latter's recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 or of Israel, Al-Hasan said that such recognition would lead the collapse of the PLO. He expected Reagan's plan to die if it is not reactivated before June or July.

Al-Hasan said: We will take a positive stand toward Washington when we become certain Israel will withdraw from Lebanon. If the peace efforts fail, we will find ourselves in the same trench with the Lebanese people, helping them to liberate their land. Al-Hasan affirmed PLO support for its allies in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement against the Israeli occupation. However, he said, the PLO prefers not to enter into military confrontation with the Israeli enemy in order to rob it of any pretext to continue its occupation of Lebanon. Al-Hasan added that, if the Israeli enemy announces it will remain in Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution will fight beside its allies in Lebanon in an open, official manner.

On Jordanian-Palestinian participation in the peace efforts, Hani al-Hasan explained that the stance of His Majesty King Husayn will be stronger with the cooperation of the PLO and with the support of the Arabs, especially if the Jordanian monarch succeeds in obtaining good results from the Americans concerning Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and a halt to the building of settlements. The Palestinian official affirmed that there is no fear that His Majesty King Husyan will participate alone in the negotiations. His Majesty King Husayn has often proved his outstanding efficiency and skill in handling the political struggle.

The Palestinian official warned of attempts to create a rift in Palestinian-Jordanian relations, stressing the Palestinian leadership's concern with avoiding any kind of Palestinian-Jordanian conflict, because the lack of understanding and coordination between the two sides would lead to a great catastrophe in the area in the coming phase.

Hani al-Hasan pointed out: The PLO should enjoy special relations with (?Egypt), Jordan, and Syria, adding that Egypt today is unlike the Egypt of As-Sadat, especially since it has succeeded in lifting the cordon of isolation. We, the Palestinians, must base our relations with Egypt on new principles, particularly since there is a new phase in Egypt in which President Mubarak is trying to create a new Egyptian image and to restore the balance in the Egyptian national role. We must assist him, bolster this role, and endeavor to isolate whoever tries to impede Egypt's return to the Arabs.

BAGHDAD PLO RADIO ON PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION

JN102006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Brothers, the radio's political editor writes the following:

The PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people has never been and will never be a subject of argument, either in the Palestinian or the Arab arenas. This is a conclusive fact that has been established by blood and sacrifices as well as by our people's great faithfulness to their cause. This fact will remain until our people fully achieve all their national rights.

At times some like to make proposals aimed at circumventing the PLO's representation of the entire Palestinian people. Among these proposals is that which says: Do the Palestinian people want the PLO or the land? As if the restoration of the land conflicts with clinging to the PLO.

This proposal, which is being leaked by the Americans and Zionist circles, has one definite objective: to strip the Palestinian people of their current political representation embodied in the PLO and, consequently, destroy the Palestinian people's aspiration to regain their land and establish their own independent state on their own national Palestinian soil.

The PLO is the group that made the Palestinian people's cause as the most important issue in our age. The PLO is the one that gave new hope to the Palestinian people and won them the respect of the Arabs and the world. The PLO is the one that led and still is leading the Palestinian people's moves on all levels in order to further confirm that the Palestinian struggle is the strongest reality in this region.

Since the PLO stands for all the aforementioned facts and represents the Palestinian people's legitimate ambitions, all the knives are being sharpened in order to stab this organization and cut all ties between it and its masses and cause so that the Palestinian people will be left without a cause or a leadership. If that happens, the Palestinian cause will go back to the stage which preceded the revolution when it was used as a cover and when many sides used to boast about it.

We hear much suspicious and sick talk about the revolution and the PLO since all wars and massacres have failed to terminate this organization. The most significant and the clearest fact remains -- that the Palestinian people are the PLO and the PLO is the people. None of the outbidders can separate the two.

This is the voice of the Palestinian revolution, the voice of the PLO.

AL-QABUS: 'ARAFAT PROPOSES TRIPARTITE ACTION

GF091120 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr (QNA) -- The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS reports that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a message to King Husayn of Jordan which includes a plan -- approved by the Palestinian leadership -- proposing a tripartite Jordanian-Palestinian-Syrian move in the coming stage. The paper indicated that the tripartite move will be [executed] through Arab backing which will be obtained at the proposed summit conference.

AL-'ARAB ON FAHD MESSAGE, SUMMIT AGENDA

GF091958 QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Doha, 9 Apr (QNA) -- The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB reported from Riyadh today that the message which Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad urges Syria to participate in the upcoming extraordinary summit conference. Syria had expressed reservation on it due to the fact that some Arab capitals were not convinced of the reasons for convening the summit. The paper added that it is not unlikely that the Saudi monarch's invitation will receive a positive Syrian response within the next 24 hours.

The paper quotes a senior Saudi official as stressing that the extraordinary summit conference will be held and that three main topics will be discussed. The first is the result of the Arab seven-member committee's tour and its meetings with the leaders of the five permanent members of the Security Council. A unified stand will be adopted on future relations between these capitals and the Arab states depending on their stands on the Palestinian question and reception of the seven-member committee.

The Saudi official added that the second topic to be submitted to the extraordinary summit is a joint opinion on the upcoming negotiations which will be based on the unified and declared Palestinian-Jordanian stand. This will be done in a manner that agrees with the spirit and essence of relations between Amman and the PLO while stressing the necessity that these negotiations -- which will not be far from the Arab peace plan -- will lead, once they are held, to regaining all the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is holy Jerusalem, and to the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state.

AL-'ARAB said that the third topic will be a review of all aspects of the situation in Lebanon in view of the results of the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese negotiations utilizing all available means to maintain the continuity of Lebanon's afiliation with its Arab surrounding. The summit will also discuss the situation of the Palestinian and Syrian forces there and support Lebanon's demand that all non-Lebanese forces leave Lebanon, foremost of which are the Israeli forces.

The paper quoted informed sources in the Saudi royal court as stressing that King Husayn of Jordan sent a message to the Saudi monarch with a detailed explanation of the results of his recent talks with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Jordanian stand on the current situation, which the informed sources indicate agrees with the stand of the GCC countries.

AL-KHALIJ 11 APR INTERVIEW WITH PLF'S ABU AL-'ABBAS

GF120730 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Apr 83 p 16

[Interview with Abu al-'Abbas, deputy secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front, in Damascus -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You may be the only faction on record for expressing reservations on important issues which were included in the PNC political statement. Does this mean the other factions consider this statement the basis for present and future struggle?

[Answer] It is known that we were actually the only Palestinian organization which went on record as having reservations on some points contained in the political statement, but this does not mean that we have reservations on the overall statement. Our reservations were based on our utmost concern for the unity of the Palestinian national struggle and its continuity in attaining the Palestinian people's full goals of return, self-determination, and establishing their state on all of their national soil.

Because of this, we could not agree on some points that were contained in the political statement, which was not a decisive reply to certain political questions and on some ambiguities. As for those points which we expressed reservations on, they are:

-- The stance on the Reagan plan: In this formula we found the possibility of explanation on one side while on the other side the stance was not enough to confront a plan which was presented by our foes. The council should have announced its total rejection of this plan because it was a U.S. project, regardless of its contents. It should not be satisfied with rejection only but should call for its failure and for the mobilization of the required struggle against it.

-- The point related to the Arab peace plan which was decided during the second Fes summit: In my opinion this point is one of the most important points discussed by the council, because it is the current central point in the program of official Arab policy, of which the PLO is one of the developers.

The essence of this point is the affirmation that this plan is an Arab plan and that dealing with it takes place within an Arab framework. This shows the clear fact that agreement on this plan is a practical agreement for the first time on a political solution with the enemy on the basis of mutual recognition. A second look at the text of the Fes plan clearly shows us the seriousness in deciding this text.

-- A point related to Jordanian-Palestinian relations: I shall not talk too long about this point, it is enough to note that the talk on confederation followed the issuing of the Reagan plan which insisted on distinctive relations between the two peoples.

That is why, when the council came out in approval of talk on confederation, although with certain conditions, in our opinion it was announcing the good Palestinian intentions in one way or the other on the Reagan plan, which no attention should have been paid to, apart from the fact that this point can open the door for some people inside the West Bank to exploit this decision for the purpose of turning to King Husayn.

-- The stance on the Egyptian regime: Despite the positiveness of this point, which dealt with one side only, we expressed reservations on it because it does not include the other important side, which is the importance of strengthening ties with the national democratic forces inside Egypt in order to totally and clearly foil Camp David and its symbols. We consider that the central point of our relations with Egypt should concentrate on foiling the Camp David accords and their symbols.

-- The stance on contacts with Jewish groups: We expressed reservations on the article dealing with relations with Jewish democratic circles out of belief that this paves the way for establishing relations with Zionist circles and parties in "Israel" under the pretext of their moderation and their approval of Palestinian rights. The text of the political statement did not tackle the contacts that took place with the Peace Now movement, nor did it set conditions on future meetings. We would like to make sure that we differentiate between having contacts with Jewish democratic circles and with Jewish nondemocratic groups in "Israel." We think that the contacts which took place before the convening of the PNC were not with democratic Jews but with moderate Jews who criticize Begin's policy but struggle for the existence of the State of "Israel" -- within defined borders -- that maintains normal relations with its neighbors.

[Question] How do you explain the exclusion of your front from representation on the PLO Executive Committee, knowing that the last session reached a stage of something close to unanimous approval of your front's representation?

[Answer] I do not want to go into detail, but let me point out that our exclusion from the Executive Committee is the direct responsibility of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] since he is the chairman of the Executive Committee. Moreover, the Executive Committee was then formed of 14 instead of 15 members -- following the resignation of Salah ad-Dabbagh -- although various powers demanded that the vacant post be occupied by a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Front after the Struggle Front gave up its bid for membership in our favor. Brother Abu 'Ammar's views were that this post was to be occupied by the independents, that balance was to be maintained within the Executive Committee, and that greater participation cannot take place without first expanding the Executive Committee. This expansion could not take place without amending the internal system and this required time. It seems that the real reason behind our exclusion deals with the balance within the Executive Committee.

DFLP 'SEES NO NEED' FOR ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN121228 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] In a telephone conversation after a meeting today between Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] told us that it sees no need for holding an Arab summit under the current circumstances.

According to the DFLP, the two sides stressed the need to rectify the Syrian-Palestinian relations in order to confront the Camp David accords and President Ronald Reagan's plan.

PALESTINIAN STATEMENT ISSUED ON PLO-JORDAN TALKS

JN121312 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1212 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris on 12 April]

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source made a statement today, published by the official news agency WAFA. In it he said: In light of recent political developments and the resolutions issued by the Palestinian leadership at meetings held in Amman and Kuwait, we would like to clarify the following points:

1. The PLO's stand has always adhered to the PNC resolutions, particularly those adopted at the recent Algiers PNC session, and the Fes summit resolutions, on which the Arabs were unanimous.

2. The PLO has always emphasized its refusal to consider President Reagan's plan a good basis for a just, lasting solution to the Palestinian issue and to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

3. The Palestinian revolution, while adhering to a complete and independent Palestinian representation through the PLO, emphasizes that it submits the Palestinian issue as a national issue of a people who have the right to liberation, independence, and sovereignty over their own national soil. Any exclusion of or harm to this representation turns the Palestinian question and the destiny of the occupied territory into a mere border problem and regional bargaining and leads to division and squandering of the Palestinian people's rights. Proceeding from this fact, the Palestinian position has been to consider saving Palestinian territory as a top priority and the central aim of the Palestinian struggle.

4. The PLO stressed, through the PNC resolutions, the importance of the special, distinguished relations with Jordan proceeding from the vital joint interests of the two peoples. The PLO has not viewed these future relations tactically in order to bridge the gap to the Reagan plan, but has considered the confederal relationship a strategic aim which regulates and consolidates ties between the two peoples on a pan-Arab basis.

5. The PLO has stressed that any political move in the service of the Palestinian cause must necessarily be based on the Fes Arab summit resolutions within an Arab framework.

6. It was clear during the PLO delegation's talks in Amman that there was a joint realization and credibility in the U.S. stand, particularly in light of what this stand entailed and of the current developments in Lebanon and the Israeli practices inside the occupied territory.

BAHRAIN

INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL PRODUCTION

GF091020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Apr (WAKH) -- Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, development and industry minister and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, noted that the Bahraini oil refinery, which belongs to the Bahrain Petroleum Company has resumed production at its former level and is now refining 175,000 barrels per day. He also stressed that the (Busi'fah) oil field, which is shared between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, has been returned to its previous maximum production.

In a press interview with the Bahraini paper AL-ADWA' published today, he noted that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz recently ordered -- during the visit of Prime Minister of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salmin Al Khalifah -- that the full productive capacity of the oil refinery, which is 250,000 barrels per day, will be fully exploited using Saudi oil in order to back the Bahraini economy. He added that the discussions of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah with Saudi leaders dealt in particular with the issue of the production of the (Busi'fah) oilfield where although Saudi oil production went down to something between 6 and 7 million barrels a day, the production of this oilfield has been returned to its full production capacity and has been given priority over other Saudi oil production.

SAUDI ARABIA

UK'S PYM ARRIVES IN RIYADH FOR TALKS 8 APR

LD081923 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1635 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Apr (SPA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym arrived in Riyadh this evening on a 3-day visit to the Kingdom. He was received in the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, and a number of high-ranking officials in the ministry.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

LD102048 Riyadh SPA in English 1923 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Riyadh, April 10 -- (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today expressed his country's satisfaction with the positive international and European reaction to a pan-Arab plan for peace in Middle East adopted at the Fes Arab summit.

In a press release issued here today by the Saudi Foreign Ministry in the wake of a visit by British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to the Kingdom, Prince Sa'ud said the trip had strengthened the existing Anglo-Saudi cooperation.

Mr Pym's talks with Saudi leaders concentrated on bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and other questions of mutual concern, the release said. Prince Sa'ud and his British counterpart have expressed their satisfaction with the ever developing ties between the two countries in all domains, a matter which reflects the traditional Anglo-Saudi relations, the release added. The release said "although the Arab states and PLO have done their best to bring about a just and durable peace in the Middle East Israel's intransigence and procrastination has represented an obstacle to achieve this goal."

Prince Sa'ud has expressed the Kingdom's hope that the positive European stand should be materialised into practical effect in this connection, it added. Prince Sa'ud has stressed the need for an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and affirmed support for inalienable right of the Lebanese Government to preserve Lebanon's independence and sovereignty on all the Lebanese territory. The release said Prince Sa'ud had stressed the dire need to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to restore the dignity and interests of the two warring countries as well as ensure stability in the Gulf region.

The Saudi foreign minister expressed hope that the recent OPEC accord on oil prices and production would be honoured by all OPEC member states, it added. The release quoted Prince Sa'ud as saying "any cut or oil price war will produce an adverse and harmful effect on the international economy."

The Saudi minister noted with pleasure "identical" British views on such issues and that the two sides will continue mutual consultations in future, it added.

The release said Mr Pym's visit to the Kingdom and his talks with Saudi leaders had contributed to promoting Anglo-Saudi relations.

Pym Press Conference, Departure

LD102335 Riyadh SPA in English 1933 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Riyadh, April 10, SPA -- Visiting British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today described bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and Britain as "durable and valuable." Addressing a press conference here, Mr Pym said the relations were based on "tangible interests and mutual regard." He added that his official talks during a three-day stay in the Kingdom had been "friendly, constructive" and covered the prospect of boosting relations. Mr Pym said he had been acquainted with the achievements of the Gulf Corporation Council (GCC) in all fields and expressed his country's support for the council's objectives. "Britain has good relations with the GCC member states," he added.

Mr Pym said the Arab-Israel conflict and the Iraq-Iran war were the focus of his talks with Saudi leaders. "We have throughly discussed the Arab-Israel conflict during Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's last visit to London as a member of an Arab League delegation," he added.

The British foreign secretary described the current situation in the Middle East as "sensitive" and said upcoming weeks would decide on the prospects of making use of all chances to achieve progress in the situation.

Mr Pym said the European Community would continue its support for peace efforts in the Middle East and highlighted the importance of the U.S. role not only in Lebanon but also in the region. Referring to foreign troops' withdrawal from Lebanon, he said it was very important that foreign troops should pull out immediately from the country and that Israel would demonstrate its readiness to complete the negotiations on the withdrawal issue and stop the establishment of more settlements in the West Bank.

Mr Pym reaffirmed the British Government's readiness to "embark on an effective and active role in the region to bring about peace."

Mr Pym said he felt the same readiness with the Saudi Government and as such the two countries would continue close contacts to achieve this objective.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, he said the two sides were convinced that no solution could be achieved through military acts and that both Iraq and Iran should cease military operation immediately so as to ensure peace in the region.

My Pym said his country would use its influence to accelerate negotiations on withdrawing the Israeli forces from Lebanon and to put a halt to Jewish settlement activities on the occupied Arab West Bank. Britain will also urge the U.S. to do the same in the light of Washington's great influence on the Israelis, Mr Pym added.

He expressed hope that the U.S. would press Israel to "change its policy in the Bank and join negotiations on peace proposals for the Middle East problem." Mr Pym said his country supported the Palestine cause since it was the crux of the Middle East problem and backed the principle of self-determination all over the world. "Britain also supports Arab countries which are making efforts to bring about peace in the region," he added. The British foreign secretary said his country supported the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on condition that the organisation recognises Israel's right to existence and called for simultaneous recognition between the two sides.

Mr Pym said the outcome of an Arab League delegation's recent visit to London was "successful" and noted that all delegation members were greeted "warmly" by British officials.

The delegation's visit to London was part of its mission to explain a pan-Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes Arab summit to resolve the Middle East problem to the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The delegation had also visited Washington, Paris, Moscow and Beijing.

Referring to the tripartite talks on foreign troops' withdrawal from Lebanon, Mr Pym said "the deliberations have not yet achieved any success." He expressed hope that an accord on troops' withdrawal would be realised in the near future.

Meanwhile, Mr Pym arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh on a three-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates for talks with UAE leaders on promoting bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East particularly the Palestine cause and means to ensure a just and comprehensive peace in the region as well as the Iraq-Iran war.

In Riyadh, he was seen off by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. In a statement to SPA, British Ambassador to the Kingdom James Craig said Mr Pym's talks with Saudi leaders were "constructive and successful."

RADIO IMPLICATES ISRAEL IN AS-SARTAWI DEATH

LD111951 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 83

[From the "Analyses" program presented by Jasir 'Abd al-Aziz al-Jasir]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi, diplomatic adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, was murdered. An armed man fired five shots, two of which hit him.

He was representing Palestine at an international conference. Dr as-Sartawi spent the last night of his life struggling in the sphere of European countries, devoting his life to publicizing the Palestinian question. He achieved many triumphs for the PLO, a matter which disturbed Israel. Through one of its agents, it had him assassinated.

The manner by which this Palestinian official was liquidated -- terrorism, assassination, and armed conflict -- is totally rejected. This manner, although one of the byproducts of the abnormal situation in the Middle East, caused basically by the presence of Israel and by its being planted in the heart of the region, clearly exposes and points to the assailants of this dastardly crime. Relying on what has happened in similar cases, all indications point to the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, and the office of the prime minister of the enemy, Menahem Begin, as being the ones who planned this heinious crime, regardless of the instruments of its implementation.

The assassination of As-Sartawi affirms the need for the international community to put a halt to the oppression and aggression witnessed in the Middle East and caused by the actions of Israel, the deeds of which have led to these terrorist acts being committed by the Israeli enemy, and to the use of terrorism and political assassination which has swept away those calling for the animation of dialogue and stability in the region, and exhausted by these uncivilized methods so rejected by the sons of its people.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 12 APR

GF121114 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali arrived in Jidda this morning on a state visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that will last several days. He was received by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul; the PDRY Charge d'Affaires to the Kingdom Ahmad 'Awad al-Barah; and a number of officials.

UAE

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR IN UAE DISCUSSES OIL SLICK

GF111059 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 11 Apr 83 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpt] Iranian Ambassador Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi told KHALEEJ TIMES in Abu Dhabi yesterday that the oil slick had already hit the shores of Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain and was approaching the shores of Saudi Aaabia. It is not far from the UAE.

"The slick has already reached 90 cms in depth, meaning that no ship can hope to pass through it. There is no question now of saving the marine life of the Gulf as it has been affected already. The concern of all must now be to prevent its calamitous effects on human life," the envoy said.

The envoy blamed the pollution crisis on Iraq, saying it had been deliberately bombing the oilfields and oil installations for several months although "it could not be unaware that the bombings would lead to a pollution problem."

He also blamed Iraq for the failure of the emergency conference of the Arab ministers in Kuwait, called to reach an agreement for fighting the oil slick menace jointly. "The conference had almost reached an agreement on a joint action plan, but when it came to signing the document, the Iraqi delegation said it had no authority to sign and must wait permission from Baghdad, without specifying how much time would be needed for that," he alleged.

He said he conveyed his governments views and an offer of transporting drinking water from Ash-Shariqah to any Gulf state that needs it to Health Minister Hamad Abd ar-Rahman al-Midfah during a meeting at minister's office yesterday.

PYM ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI; HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

GF111827 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Apr (WAM) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has stated that he held intensive contacts and talks all day long with most of the major parties involved in the Middle East issue, including His Highness Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The British secretary said in a limited press meeting that he will stop over in Amman tomorrow en route home to hold talks with Jordanian officials on the latest Middle East development, particularly after the Jordanian statement. Pym added that Britain is holding official contacts with the PLO **and that** there is a possibility that Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foriegn and Commonwealth affairs, will meet with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

The British secretary described his country's relations with the UAE as intimate and historical. "Relations between the two countries have made large steps forward and the British Government is serious in doing all it can to improve these relations," Pym said.

Pym expressed his happiness over his ability to hold talks with His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan after the meetings which they held in London last September.

In a limited press meeting held at the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel this evening, he said the deep-rooted relations between Britain and the UAE have a long history. He described these relations as stronger and deeper than Britain's relations with any other country.

The British secretary also expressed his great happiness over the invitation he received to attend the ceremony of the graduation of another group of air cadets and for the inauguration of the Az-Zafrah air base today. He said he has held, since his arrival in the UAE yesterday, valuable talks with His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah.

He noted that the British-UAE relations improved greatly in the recent years and that the British Government is anxious to do everything within its capacity to bolster these relations. "The improvement of these relations has been greatly enhanced by the solid development the GCC countries have achieved, and the British Government is affected by the steady influence the GCC countries are gaining," he said.

Meets Officials

GF111941 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1855 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Apr (WAKH) -- His Highness Lieutenant General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has called on Britain to play a more positive role to achieve peace in the Middle East and exercise its influence with the United States and Europe to put real and effective pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and stop establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

This came during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym this evening. During the meeting, talks concentrated on current Arab developments, particularly following the Jordanian statement, and the situation in the Gulf region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war, and the threat it poses to the region's security and stability. Talks also dealt with relations between the two countries and issues of common interest.

The British foreign secretary conveyed to Shaykh Khalifah British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's invitation to make an official visit. Shaykh Khalifah accepted the invitation. The date will be fixed later.

The meeting was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Harold Walker, British ambassador in Abu Dhabi.

Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the president's office, received Francis Pym. The audience was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the Arab issues in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. The UAE's firm stand on the need to recognize the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights was emphasized. Europe was also called upon to actively and positively contribute to the efforts being made to find a durable peace in the Middle East region based on the establishment of the independent Palestinian state on the national Palestinian soil. The two sides also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the current efforts to end this war, which is depleting Muslim blood and dissipating the two countries' energies.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said his country is currently holding contacts with the PLO and there is a possibility that Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, will meet with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

In a statement he made here today, Pym said he will stop over in Amman tomorrow en route home to hold talks with Jordanian officials on the latest developments of the Middle East issue, particularly after the Jordanian statement.

Talking about the new developments of the Middle East issue, Pym said the Jordanian statement shows that the issue has entered a crucial stage and that it has been an important part of the talks which he has held during his current tour. "I was fully aware of the real problems in the negotiations between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Charman Yasir 'Arafat. It is a decisive stage and there is some anxiety," he said.

The British foreign secretary said: "I am particularly aware of the problems facing the PLO. I talked yesterday about the heavy responsibilities facing the PLO and I felt all the time that had an agreement between the Jordanian monarch and 'Arafat been announced last week, it would have signaled great progress. I consider yesterday's developments as a setback. However, it is premature to judge whether this setback is permanent or temporary." "The Jordanian statement is not necessarily the end of the story. The need now is to hold accelerated talks and put forward constructive ideas to evaluate what happened yesterday," Pym added.

Pym noted the need to know the crux of the PLO's stand, the U.S. stand, and the Jordanian concept of the developments as well as the help Arab countries can extend. Pym disclosed that talks are being held with all the parties concerned and that he has contacted Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to exchange views on the new situation.

PDRY

HAWATIMAH MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES ADEN 11 APR

GF111447 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has stressed the strict adherence to the PNC resolutions which affirm the PLO's unilateral representation of the Palestinian people, their inalienable rights for repatriation and self-determination, and their rejection of the initiative by the head of the U.S. Administration, Ronald Reagan.

In a statement to ANA on departing Aden today, Brother Nayif Hawatimah said: We held talks with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Political Bureau members; and state officials, which were attended by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and which concentrated on the current Palestinian and Arab situation [word indistinct]. He noted that these talks affirmed the PDRY's support in various forms to the Palestinian people's cause. He also evaluated the fateful and distinctive relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and between the YSP and the DFLP. He hailed the PDRY's decisive stand on the Palestine cause and the Palestinian people's rights on the basis of the PNC, the Arab summit, and international resolutions. Brother Nayif Hawatimah exphasized the need to continue the Palestinian struggle until victory, return, and self-determination have been achieved, and until the state under the PLO is established.

YAR

'ARAFAT ARRIVES POR OFFICIAL TALKS 9 APR

GF091636 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in San'a' today from Aden on a visit to the YAR during which he will hold talks with YAR officials.

He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; YAR officials; and Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'.

Brother Abu 'Ammar made the following statement to journalists: [begin recording] We are passing through circumstances that are crucial for the Palestinian question and the Arab nation as a result of the dangers threatening it and as a result of the crimes committed by the enemy in the occupied territories [words indistinct] against our people, against our sanctities -- the Ibrahimi Mosque [in Hebron], or the Al-Aqsa Mosque, or the Hasan Bey Mosque in Jaffa, or the burning of the Shaykh Jarrah Mosque in Jerusalem -- all these crimes that are being committed by world Zionism against our kinsfolk and sanctities in Jerusalem, in addition to the grave and important developments that are currently taking place in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas. [end recording]

Meets With 'Abdallah Salih

GF101755 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] President Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih met with brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, at the General Command this morning. During the meeting, they discussed the serious and important developments in the Palestinian question, particularly in the wake of the crimes that the Zionist enemy committed against the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, in addition to the current Arab and international situations and the intimate relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

The meeting was attended by Brother Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'.

Meets President, Soviet Envoy

GF111641 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for the second time yesterday.

During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments on the Arab arena, particularly those pertaining to the Palestinian issue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar received the Soviet ambassador in San'a' this afternoon and conveyed a message to the Soviet leaders dealing with the latest Arab developments.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 11 APR

GF111334 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee, received USSR Ambassador in San'a' Oleg Peresypkin today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations.

The brother vice president and member of the Standing Committee also received the GDR Ambassador in San'a' Warner Kempe on the expiration of his term of office.

'ALI ON MUBARAK VISITS TO PRC, DPRK, JAPAN

NC101006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Apr (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has commended the good relations between Egypt and Indonesia both on the bilateral and nonaligned levels pointing out their nearly identical views on basic issues.

In a statement to the MENA information team accompanying President Husni Mubarak on his Asian tour, Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that the president's visit to Indonesia is in response to an invitation by Indonesian President Suharto, with a view to strengthening bilateral relations in various domains.

'Ali underlined the significance of the economic relations between the two countries pointing out that the presence in Jakarta of Wajih Shindi, minister of international cooperation and investment, and Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food security, is an indication that economic matters will occupy an important position in the discussions between the two presidents.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali spoke about the results of President Husni Mubarak's tour which has so far included China, the DPRK, and Japan. He affirmed that the president's visit to Japan had attained all its political, cultural, and economic goals. From the political aspect, he added, the visit showed the closeness of the two countries' policy on Middle East problems and on the nature of the solutions for the Lebanese and Palestinian issues. From the economic aspect, 'Ali added, Japan has raised to $220 million the value of its grants and loans to Egypt this year, in addition to the existing credit facilities which amount to $250 million -- a matter which indicates Japan's interest in developing its economic relations with Egypt.

Furthermore, Kamal Hasan 'Ali referred to Japanese technological advances and the possibility of Egypt benefiting from them for its development planning programs.

On the results of the president's visit to the DPRK, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that a bilateral agreement comprising economic, technical, and cultural aspects has been signed. He affirmed that Egypt will never forget Korea's stand during the war of attrition and the October War when its planes and pilots participated with us.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded his statement by speaking about the president's visit to China. He affirmed the understanding and support of the Chinese leadership for Arab rights and the Palestinian people's issue. As for bilateral cooperation, he said that a number of trade, technical, and cultural agreements have been signed between the two countries.

Achievements of Mubarak Tour

NC101310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 10 Apr (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that President Husni Mubarak's tour of four Asian countries has achieved very great objectives in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres.

He noted that in the political sphere there was complete appreciation by China, the DPRK, and Japan of Egypt's foreign policy, of its political line in support of peace and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and of its efforts to solve the Lebanese problem, protect the Lebanese and the Palestinians in Lebanon, and preserve Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. There was also an appreciation of Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement, a role which it has played efficiently and capably to return the movement to its basic line.

In a statement to the information mission accompanying President Mubarak on his Asian tour, 'Ali said that President Mubarak explained Egypt's view and what Egypt has done and (?offered) during the stages of its armed and political struggle for 30 years.

'Ali said that there was an identity of views that time is a decisive factor in solving the issue and that it is necessary to reach a quick and just solution of the Palestinian problem. It is also necessary for the Israeli and foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon in order to preserve its unity and sovereignty. Furthermore, there is a need for full coordination between the PLO and Jordan in order to reach a peaceful solution.

'Ali added that there was a consensus among these states on the need for Arab unity and that these states appreciate Egypt's stand in light of what it has done and is doing for the sake of this objective.

'Ali said that in the economic sphere, President Mubarak's visit to China resulted in several agreements, including a $70 million barter trade agreement. A technical cooperation protocol was signed and another protocol on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and culture was also signed. Agreement was also reached on all the procedures for obtaining a Chinese loan for building an international conference hall in the land situated behind the fairgrounds in Nasr city. This hall was scheduled to be built in 1964.

In the DPRK, President Mubarak and DPRK President Kim Il-song signed a cultural, technical, and economic cooperation agreement. Under this agreement, the volume of trade will be increased and an equilibrium will be reached in the balance of payments.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that agreement was reached with Japan on economic cooperation this year and that the volume of cooperation which Japan will give to Egypt will be increased by 10 to 15 percent. The volume of aid and loans which Japan will give to Egypt during 1983/84 will reach $220 million. He said that there were also credit facilities amounting to $240 million to be used for the importation of commodities. In addition to this and as a result of the historic visit, Japan has offered Egypt a gift represented in a cultural and scientific center worth between $28-30 million containing the most modern Japanese technological products in the field of sonic equipment.

Agreement was also reached to start negotiations on establishing professional training centers supplied with modern Japanese technical equipment. Acutally, five offers were made to Japan to establish five professional training centers, which are part of the projects contained in the 5-year plan related to education.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that President Mubarak's meetings with businessmen and heads of economic organizations in Tokyo and Osaka and his excellency's meetings with members of the Japanese Friendship Society were aimed at achieving a greater amount of cooperation in the fields of joint projects with the Japanese companies. It has been actually noticed that there was a huge number of friends of Egypt in Japan and that that was due to the Japanese appreciation of Egypt's policy and its stable economic position.

On President Mubarak's visit to Pakistan, 'Ali said at the end of his statement that the president and the accompanying official delegation will arrive in Islamabad tomorrow, Monday, and that they will participate in a tree planting ceremony which is a Pakistani tradition and that President Mubarak will plant the tree and then hold discussions with the Pakistani president.

Visits to Pakistan, Indonesia

For Cairo MENA and Karachi Domestic Service accounts of the visit to Islamabad, Pakistan, by an Egyptian delegation led by President Husni Mubarak, see the Pakistan section of the 12 April South Asia DAILY REPORT. For MENA and Jarkarta Domestic Service accounts of the 9-11 April visit to Indonesia by President Mubarak, see the Indonesia section of the 12 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MUBARAK TO VOTE IN SUDANESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC100818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak will go to Khartoum following his return from his current tour in east Asia to cast his vote in the presidential elections in Sudan that will take place next Thursday. This action is along the same lines as that taken by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri when he cast his vote in the Egyptian presidential elections in October 1981. Moreover, this participation will confirm and deepen the firm relations between Egypt and Sudan.

JORDANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC091344 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) -- A Jordanian delegation from the Ministry of Industry and Trade arrived in Cairo this afternoon led by Muhammad Salih al-Hurani, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, on an official 7-day visit to Egypt. Following his arrival, the head of the Jordanian delegation said that this visit emphasizes the fraternal bonds linking Egypt and Jordan. He said that the visit is aimed at holding trade and economic talks with officials of the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the Egyptian Central Bank.

GHALI ON JORDAN-PLO TALKS, NEW U.S. ROLE

NC120752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr (MENA) -- In a statement today on King Husayn's decision to halt negotiations with the PLO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who is currently visiting Washington, said: We must not lose confidence because of this situation. We did not lose confidence before when Israel rejected President Reagan's initiative. Ghali added: Our understanding of the situation is that King Husayn still supports President Reagan's peace initiative.

Regarding Egypt's views on the assassination of Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi and the Lebanese crisis, the statement expressed Egypt's deep pain over the assassination.

It said that As-Sartawi was an outstanding and moderate member of the PLO and that the supported a dialogue between the PLO and Israel. The statement expressed the confidence that the vast majority of the Palestinians cling to As-Sartawi's views. The statement voices the hope that the assassination of As-Sartawi will not be the beginning of a series of violent and desparate acts.

Dr Ghali stressed that it is necessary now more than ever before the exert efforts to restore the momentum for peace. In this respect, he said that the U.S. role must be limited to being a leading role. The United States must double its efforts to gain the confidence of the moderate elements in the Arab world in general and the Palestinian people in particular. On the Lebanese problem, Ghali asserted that reaching an agreement to solve the Lebanese problem is now more necessary than ever before to create a hopeful atmosphere which we will need in the days to come. He said that Israel most participate with all other forces to establish a lasting peace in the area.

Ghali said that in the past months Egypt voiced the hope that Israel would refrain from actions that would dissipate the confidence of other parties in order to achieve a just settlement through negotiations. Ghali further said: We again urge Israel to help achieve this goal and to take prompt measures to build confidence among the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Concluding his statement, Ghali appealed to the Arab countries to focus their concern on current opportunities so as not to miss them.

DAILY COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF JORDAN-PLO TALKS

NC120803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on the breakdown of the talks between the PLO and Jordan. It points out that the talks began in order to develop the idea of the Jordanian option and to find a form for the relationship between a possible Palestinian state and Jordan and to agree on the bases of representing the Palestinians in possible negotiations for peace. From the several meeting that were held between the two sides, it appeared that there was some hope of reaching an agreement that might contribute to solution, while efforts were being made to settle the Lebanese problem. In the past weeks, the Jordanian-Palestinian talks did not make any breakthrough. There was hope until the latest visit by a Palestinian delegation to Jordan which conveyed new ideas. Following that visit, Jordan announced the termination of the talks.

Concluding its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Thus, the Reagan initiative has been dealt a mortal blow. The Fes initiative lacks an effective force to give it impetus while the other initiatives remain ineffective and a new chapter opens for the Palestinian question.

PAPERS DEPLORE MURDER OF 'ISAM AS-SARTAWI

NC111005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2312 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) -- In tomorrow's editorials the Cairo newspapers mourn the late Palestinian struggler 'Isam as-Sartawi and emphasize that his assassination is considered a great loss for the PLO and Palestinian action in general. The papers assert that the assassination of As-Sartawi will not liquidate Palestinian action or the Palestinian question; rather, it will further set it ablaze.

The papers describe the departed Palestinian as the strongest Palestinian voice in Western Europe and as a great asset to the military, political, cultural, and scientific struggle for the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The newspapers publish on frontpages the assassination report under such titles as "Assassination of the Moderate Palestinian Leader."

In its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that 'Isam as-Sartawi is one of the Palestinian names that have imposed themselves, emerging in the past few years to represent a transformation in the premises of Palestinian action, which did not abandon the idea of armed struggle but yet did not reject intellectual dialogue and logic. The paper says that although the assassination of As-Sartawi is undoubtedly a loss for the PLO and Palestinian political action, it will not deprive the Palestinian action or the Palestinian people or their cause, because the lessors of history, which include the massacres of Karf Qasim, Dayr Yasin, Sabra, and Shatila, affirm this. The paper points out that regardless of who opened fire and plotted the deed, the name of As-Sartawi, will be added to the list of martyrs of the Palestinian struggle.

Concluding its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH hints that the assassination of As-Sartawi will not be the last. It says that the lessons of history indicate that great sacrifices harden people's solidity and that the assassination of men does not mean the elimination of questions or people's aspirations.

In its editorial, AL-AKHBAR expresses profound regret at the announcement by the Abu Nidal Palestinian group of its full responsibility of the assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi. The paper describes him as the one with the strongest Palestinian voice and influence throughout Western Europe. The paper states that Abu Nidal's deed tells the world that the dead man was a prominent Palestinian who worked to regain the legitimate rights and that the killer is a Palestinian who does not want the rights restored either from personal motives or at the orders of his masters; he killed his brother and claimed credit for being the killer.

AL-AKHBAR describes the assassination of As-Sartawi by Palestinian hands as a disaster. It says what is more catastrophic is what is meant by the killing of a moderate and struggling voice which did not want more bloodshed, more killing, or more destruction. The paper stresses that the killer wants to tell 'Arafat and others to refrain from the peace path, which God calls for in the Koran and human laws advocate. The killer wanted to tell 'Arafat that he does not approve the authorization given him to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR says that Abu Nidal admitted killing As-Sartawi and gave evidence of this. However, if it is proven that Israel killed As-Sartawi to hinder the real steps toward peace, it will be damned forever.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN BATTLE LOSSES 11-12 APRIL

Communique No 1,058

JN111805 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Communique No 1,058 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Smite ye above their necks and smite all their finger-tips off them. [Koranic verse]

O great Iraqi people, O brave sons of our armed forces wherever you may be, O heroes of the IV Army Corps. You have become the symbol of the Arabs' dignity and heroic steadfastness and the symbol of the just defense of their history and billiant future. We hereby give you the good news that right has triumphed and that falsehood has been defeated. We congratulate the Iraqi people on the overwhelming victories scored by their valiant sons over the Khomeyni regime's forces -- the regime which has been acting with recklessness and rotten charlatanism and continues its treacherous aggression against our militant country.

In addition to our two communiques issued today on the offensive which the enemy launched last night against the IV Army Corps units and which our units have splendidly and valiantly checked, we have completely destroyed the offensive and have wiped out the attacking force. The bodies of the enemy dead and destroyed equipment still litter the battlefield. Furthermore, hundreds of prisoners, including officers of various ranks, have been evacuated to the rear lines.

Our heroic forces continue to destroy the enemy force, which is positioned opposite the 1st Division sector, and which is desperately trying to continue the fighting. Our forces are inflicting grave losses in life and equipment, the counting of which is difficult to ascertain at the time of this communique. We will give you other details when the battles are over, God willing.

Our brave fighter planes and helicopters resumed their daring and intensive strikes on the enemy's units and troop concentrations in the Maysan operational sectors and in the areas opposite the Nasr forces and the 1st Division. Our aircraft were in complete control of the battle skies and their strikes were completely, successful thanks to the remarkable coordination between our aircraft and ground forces in the same sector.

The Iranian enemy suffered grave losses in life and equipment as a result of our air strikes. Big fires were seen destroying the enemy's positions, vehicles, arms, and various hardware. All of our helicopters and fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our aircraft carried out 87 combat missions today.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1983

Iranian Offensive Frustrated

JN111528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Al-'Amarah, Maysan sector, 11 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi military commander has emphasized that his troops have beaten off the offensive launched by the 21st Regular Iranian Division supported by irregular formations.

The commander of the Nasr forces, in a statement to INA, added that the destruction of the Iranian offensive has frustrated the Iranian rulers' designs to penetrate Iraq's international borders, and to later attack vital targets which the enemy delusively believed it could reach.

Spokesman on Iranian Losses

JN111942 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1933 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman announced a short while ago that 3,220 Iranians were killed during certain stages of the offensive they launched on the Maysan operational sector last night. The spokesman added that a large number of wounded and prisoners have been counted.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi troops have destroyed a number of tanks, equipment, and vehicles and captured serviceable light and medium-caliber arms.

INA Highlights Iran's Reports

JN111718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- The Iranian regime's mass media have been broadcasting contradictory reports on the course of the battles that have been raging in the Maysan operational sector since last night in the wake of the new Iranian offensive on Iraq's international borders.

Observers have noted that Tehran radio, in a commentary at 1530 today, claimed that the Iraqi forces attacked the Iranian territory after wide-scale military preparations and securing advanced weapons. The radio, however, at 1630 said that the Iranian troops attacked Iraqi positions in an operation considered to be an extension of what is called the Dawn Operations -- the operations which began by attacking the Ash-Shib region in the Maysan sector last February.

The observers attribute this clear-cut contradiction to the fierce Iraqi blow dealt to the Iranian aggressors, and to the speed in wiping out the main force which tried to cross Iraq's international borders.

Jets Resume Air Strikes

JN120912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) -- A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Since this morning, our fighter planes and helicopters have been discharging successful and severe strikes against the Iranian enemy positions, troops concentrations, and emplacements as well as against its vehicular and equipment positions in the areas opposite our heroic units in the Maysan operational sector. Our aircraft scored direct and effective hits setting fire to a number of enemy armored cars, vehicles, and equipment. Explosions were heard from the enemy's positions and hardware stockpiles.

Formations of our brave fighter planes also carried out daring raids and painful strikes against enemy military targets deep inside its territory in the southern operation sector, scoring direct hits.

Our fighter planes and helicopters are still performing heoric combat missions with complete accuracy and success. 12 April 1983.

Commentary on New Lethal Weapon

NC120916 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Oh respectable officers, NCO's, and enlisted men of Iran: In the last moments of its life, Khomeyni's regime intends to carry out a fresh attack and make you the target for bullets and guns once again. Do not let these godless impostors deceive you. Today, our army, stronger and more powerful than ever, is ready to defend our borders. It has also been armed with new weapons. These modern weapons will be used for the first time in war. Any attack or aggression will be repulsed with these modern and new weapons that were not used in previous attacks because of humanitarian and ethical reasons. However, since the impostor Khomeyni wants to continue the war and prolong the life of its inhuman and abominable regime, these modern arms will be used for the first time.

Before setting foot in the battlefields, think and ask yourselves why should you fight and be sacrificed for Khomeyni's expansionist whims.

We call on you to leave the battlefields and come to Iraq to live next to your brother soldiers who are in our country and to save your lives. We do not want to destroy you. We do not want to see you get killed for the sake of Khomeyni's suppressive and inhuman regime. We issue this call to you in order to save you from the perilous situation which Khomeyni has created for you. Leave the war fronts to the clergymen and rest assured that the death of Khomeyni's regime is near. If you intend to serve the Iranian people and true Islam, and if you do not want to get killed for the sake of the satanic whims of Khomeyni's regime, go to the nearest post of the Iraqi forces, on whichever front you are, and ask your Iraqi brothers for asylum. However, if you execute the orders issued by Khomeyni's warmongering regime and go to the fronts, your death will be certain because this time we will use a weapon that will destroy any moving creature on the fronts. We do not want to see humans die. Contrary to Khomeyni's bloodthirsty regime, we attach importance to human lives. This is why we advise that you leave the fronts immediately and thwart the regime's plans before it destroys you.

Message to Perez de Cuellar

JN120713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Iraq today sent a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the recent Iranian aggression on Iraq. The message, which was addressed by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was delivered by Iraq's UN permanent representative Dr Riyad al-Qaysi.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES GULF OIL SLICK

JN121109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) -- Iraq holds Iran fully responsible for the problem of the Arab Gulf waters' pollution which resulted from the Iranian Nowruz oil well spill. Iraq reiterated its adherence to the principle of dealing with this problem within a political and military framework in order to prevent the Iranian regime from trying to exploit any arrangements in this regard.

This came in the course of the reply Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, gave to an INA question on Iraq's position on the subject of the so-called problem of an oil slick in the Gulf. The following is the text of his reply:

The basic problem is that an Iranian oil well was exposed to an accident on 27 January which led to the leakage of oil from it. The Iranian authorities did not tell the concerned quarters in charge of environmental affairs about this incident. These authorities learned about it on their own. This was confirmed during the meetings the experts on environmental affairs and the Arab Guld health ministers held in Bahrain and Kuwait. Hence, it becomes clear that the Iranian authorities are fully responsible for this problem.

In view of the Gulf brothers' concern over the possible pollution of the Arab coast due to the oil gushing from the Iranian well, the Iraqi Government has expressed extreme interest in this subject despite the Iranian Regime's persistence in continuing the war and in harming Iraq's economic interests, including striking at the Iraqi oil installations in the south, which has deprived Iraq of its oil exporting capability. Although it is natural for Iraq to try to confront the Iranian aggression and inflict harm on the enemy in the same manner as it has damaged our economic installations, Iraq has expressed its full readiness to cooperate and find a solution to this problem in response to the desire of our brothers in the Gulf.

Iraq agreed to repair the oil well although this gives Iran great material benefits and reduces the danger posed to the Iranian coasts by the oil slick. All technical reports have proved that this oil slick has not threatened the Arab coast yet and that it is moving in the direction of the Iranian coast. Iraq has insisted, from the legal point of view, on an agreement on a partial cease-fire in the area where the oil well is located. It has also agreed to define a sea route from one of the Arab ports to the oil well location to be used by the technicians who will repair the well. It stipulated that the partial cease-fire should be official, declared by the two sides and supervised by the United Nations so the Iranian regime will not take advantage of the Iraqi pledge to cease fire to accomplish things other than repairing the well.

Iraq and Iran are in a state of armed conflict and the vicious Iranian regime would not miss a chance to harm Iraq. It is daily shelling Iraqi economic installations, civilian residences, and hospitals in Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and other Iraqi border towns and villages. Today, it is launching a new aggression against our lands. Therefore, we cannot be reassured about the intentions of the rancorous Iranian regime. When Iraq proposes this generous initiative in response to the desire of its brothers in the Gulf, it must be reassured with sufficient guarantees to prevent the Iranian regime from taking advantage of the cease-fire in the oil well area.

The Iranian regime, which is the cause of this problem and the first side harmed by it, behaved irresponsibly at the Bahrain and Kuwait meetings and tried to depict the matter as a technical one. This subject has a military side and, if it were only a technical matter, why did the Iranian side not deal with it by itself as it claimed to be able to do during the abovementioned meetings?

The area is a military operations zone and any arrangements made in it should be placed within a political and military framework that will prevent the Iranian regime, which is well known for its spiteful, treacherous intentions, from exploiting the situation to harm Iraq and tip the balance of power in the region in its favor after the brave Iraqi forces have dealt strong blows to it and hampered its military supply.

This Iraqi stand is tolerant. It is also based on international law and the common practices employed in solving problems of this type. Iraq will continue to adhere to this stand.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 9 APR

JN090718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Abu al-Hawl, [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], a Fatah Central Committee member, arrived here at dawn today on a visit to Iraq.

Qaddumi told INA that they will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the latest developments in the Middle East issue and the future of Arab relations in light of the Arab countries' preparations to convene an emergency Arab summit. Qaddumi added that he will brief the Iraqi officials on the recent Jordanian-Palestinian contacts on the future of the Palestinian cause.

Confers With Tariq 'Aziz

JN091823 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], and his delegation today held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the latest developments of the Palestinian question.

Brother Abu al-Lutf arrived in Baghdad yesterday evening at the head of a Palestinian delegation comprising Brother Abu al-Hawl [Yayk 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatam Central Committee member, and Brother 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry's head of protocol, directors, and members of the liberation movements bureau, PLO representative Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, and the brother officials in charge of the Palestinian revolution factions in Iraq welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Brother Abu al-Lutf stated upon arrival that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian question and the future of Arab relations as the Arab countries are preparing for an emergency summit conference. He added that he will also brief Iraqi officials on the results of the recent Jordanian-Palestinian contacts on the future of the Palestinian issue.

Departs 11 Apr

JN111124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad at dawn today.

During the visit, Qaddumi held two sessions of talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The two officials assessed the current Arab situation in light of the recent developments on the Arab arena.

Qaddumi was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz and several Foreign Ministry officials.

ERITREAN FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN081230 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) -- 'Abdallah Idris, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation for talks with the Ba'th Party's National Command officials on developments in the Eritrean issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and relations between the party and the front.

In a statement to INA, Idris emphasized Eritrea's support for the Iraqi people's just struggle in defense of their land and dignity. He praised the Iraqi initiatives to end the war and solve the conflict with Iran peacefully.

Idris expressed the front's appreciation of the large aid Iraq is extending to the Eritrean revolution. He added that the Eritrean revolution will embark on serious unitary steps aimed at bolstering its struggle and confronting the campaigns seeking to fragment and displace the Eritrean people.

He asserted that the Eritrean people are determined to pursue armed struggle until they attain their full national rights in defense of their militant and cultural heritage and in confirmation of their affiliation to the Arab revolution movement.

It is noteworthy that Abu Bakr Muhammad (Jama'), chairman of the Exceutive Bureau of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces, is currently visiting Baghdad.

RED CROSS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE POW ISSUE

JN111150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- Iraq has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to investigate the information disseminated on the two massacres the sanguinary Khomeyniite regime committed against the defenseless Iraqi POW's.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Ismat Kittani today summoned the ICRC representative in Baghdad and discussed with him the reports published by the French papers LE FIGARO and LE MATIN on the two massacres last Friday. He asked the representative for an immediate ICRC investigation and communication of the results forwarded to Iraq.

The Iranian opposition sources had earlier announced that the Khomeyni guards carried out two new massacres against the Iraqi POW's on 3 and 5 February when they opened fire on the POW's, killing some and wounding others. The Iranian resistance said at that time that it will supply the UN bodies on human rights and the ICRC with details of the heinous crime.

LEBANON'S ELIE SALIM BRINGS MESSAGE FOR KING

JN121117 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Dr Elie Salim, Lebanese foreign minister and personal envoy of His Excellency Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, arrived in Amman today on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from his excellency, the Lebanese president. In a statement to the PETRA-JNA correspondent, Dr Salim said that there are continuous contacts between the Jordanian and Lebanese leaderships on issues of common interest. He added that the Lebanese leadership is eager to maintain continuous contacts with His Majesty King Husayn in order to be guided by his wisdom and experience in our Arab nation's issues. The Lebanese guest was welcomed by Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and other officials.

King Receives Envoy

JN121219 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpt] This afternoon His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace Elie Salim, Lebanese foreign minister and personal envoy of His Excellency Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who conveyed to his majesty a message from his excellency, the Lebanese president. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Lebanese ambassador in Amman.

PLO'S QADDUMI LEAVES AMMAN FOR DAMASCUS

JN111130 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Amman for Damascus today. He arrived in Amman from Baghdad at dawn today. An informed Palestinian source said that he will hold talks with the Jordanian officials. However, informed sources in the Jordanian capital said that Qaddumi left Amman without meeting with any Jordanian officials.

MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH PLO REMAIN NORMAL

JN110800 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Dispatch by a JORDAN TIMES STAFF reporter]

[Text] Amman -- Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said Sunday that, despite abandoning talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on joint political action for Middle East peace, Jordan would continue to conduct normal relations with the organization.

PLO offices in Jordan would continue their normal work, the PLO's Badr forces would remain in the country, joint Jordanian-Palestinian committees would continue functioning at all levels, and brotherly relations would remain warm and strong, Mr. Abu 'Awdah told the JORDAN TIMES.

"Our decision to abandon talks with the PLO leadership on joint political moves for Middle East peace in no way means that our present relationship will be weakened," the minister said. "Jordan's support for the Palestinian cause is sound and strong, and will remain so in the future," he added.

JORDAN TIMES COMMENTS ON ABANDONING TALKS

JN110833 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 83

[Editorial: "Decision Is Correct"]

[Text] By abandoning talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO] on joint political action for Middle East peace, Jordan has done the appropriate thing under the present circumstances. The decision, taken by an extraordinary Cabinet session chaired by the king and attended by the crown prince, was made necessary to face facts as they are now not as some, or even all, of us here in Jordan and the Arab world would like them to be.

Jordan has always maintained, and continues to believe, that saving the land now under occupation and putting an end to Israel's expansionist plans on the rest of Arab land tops all Arab priorities at this stage, the reasons being clear to most of us. When talks with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues, started last October, promised a solid course of action to be taken jointly by Palestinians and Jordanians, within the Arab consensus of course, in that direction, gloom gave way to hope that at long last a serious effort was underway to achieve that aim.

No one said the process of regaining the occupied territories was going to be easy, but at least there was a feeling that unless risks were taken, nothing positive was going to happen and Israel would have all the time it needed to Judaise, irreversibly, what is left of the West Bank and Gaza. It was not only a Jordanian feeling. The Palestinians have it too, albeit to varying degrees.

We, in Jordan, must have though that any risk was worth taking provided that the Palestinians, as legitimately represented by the PLO, recognised the danger of not taking it and were prepared to support and participate in the effort for peace, after all, the alternative to trying was inaction and perhaps failure, given the limited options the Arabs had then and have now.

The story of what happened afterwards is perhaps long, but most of it is today known. In any case, by abandoning the talks with the PLO, Jordan has not given up hope in, and will not withhold total support for, victory of the Palestinian cause. What Jordan is simply saying is that the last decision should rest with the Palestinians themselves and with the PLO, and they have it. Regardless of what others might think, Jordan's decision is correct.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CAIRO 9 APRIL

JN090930 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] A Jordanian trade delegation representing the public and private sector led by Muhammad Salih al-Hurani, director general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, left Amman for Cairo today on an official visit to Egypt that will last several days.

An official source in Amman considered this visit as a Jordanian-Egyptian attempt to resume trade exchange between the two countries, estimated at $50 million at the time diplomatic relations between Amman and Cairo were severed 5 years ago.

SOVIET OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN111026 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.) -- The leader of the Soviet delegation to the meeting of the joint Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Board, Mr. Mukhitdinov, Sunday held a press conference to review the activities of the organisation since its establishment in 1964 in Abu Dhabi.

The Arab-Soviet economic cooperation in general and Jordanian-Soviet relations in particular have been progressing well to date, Mr. Mukhitdinov pointed out. He also spoke about the Soviet Union's present food production programme which runs until 1990 and expressed his country's steadiness to help Arab countries solve their problems in agricultural production and animal husbandry. Over the past two days, he said the joint committee has discussed ways of further promoting economic cooperation.

At the press conference Mr. Mukhitdinov also voiced his country's total support for Arab rights and their struggle to liberate the occupied Arab lands. The Soviet Union is concerned with the establishment of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace and condemns the Israeli illegal practices in the Arab territory, Mr. Mukhitdinov said.

At the outset of the press conference the president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Hamdi at-Tabba' reviewed the Soviet-Arab economic relations and cooperation between Jordan and the USSR in economic and trade affairs.

The committee talks in the past two days were held in an atmosphere of friendship and harmony which helped in arriving at very good results Mr. at-Tabba' concluded.

BRIEFS

CONSULTATE IN CYPRUS CLOSED -- The minister of finance has given his instructions to all customs posts to abide by the Foreign Ministry's memo to the effect that the Jordanian honorary consulate in Cyprus has been closed since late 1982.
[Text] [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Apr 83 p 24 JN]

TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS CONDUCTED 11, 12 APRIL

Israeli Spokesman's Statement

NC111248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1137 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation to Lebanese-Israel-U.S. negotiations in Netanya -- live]

[Text] We will now provide you with the new developments in the negotiations:

The official Israeli spokesman, Yosi 'Amihud, emerged at 1215 and furnished the journalists with the following information in a press statement:

Today we tried to make an assessment of the points on which no agreement has yet been reached. We made extensive efforts to find solutions to the points of disagreement that are acceptable to the two sides. For this reason, we have decided to hold four meetings every week instead of two or three meetings. In fact, we hope that these continuous efforts will enable us to find suitable solutions to the points of disagreement as soon as possible.

Replying to a question, 'Amihud said: Today we resorted to a new method of meetings. We did away with the formal aspect. No official plenary session was held; rather, the negotiators met in committees. They carried out the assessment operation, which I mentioned earlier. These minimeetings enabled the negotiators to carry out continuous and concentrated work. We hope that by refraining from wasting time in formalities, we will have a chance to achieve solutions more quickly.

Replying to another question, 'Amihud said that the military committee is now working normally in drafting the largest possible number of causes. As for the other committee, which embraces the heads of delegations, their aides, and military personnel, it is discussing the problems for which we have not yet reached solutions. 'Amihud added that a misunderstanding occurred this morning that led to a delay in the arrival of some Israeli experts while four Lebanese experts arrived with the official delegation.

We have also learned that the problem of Sa'd Haddad is among the points of disagreement still under discussion. We are now waiting for the statement of the official Lebanese spokesman, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, to furnish us with the Lebanese view.

Yosi 'Amihud concluded his statement by saying that the discussions were constructive and that there is a mutual desire to achieve a solution.

11 April 'Working Luncheon'

NC111252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1219 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Dispatch by Lebanese Information Ministry delegation to Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations at Dan Hotel in Netanya -- live]

[Text] The delegations are now in a working luncheon after having concluded the first period of their work at 1330.

The official Lebanese spokesman, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, has stated that today's meetings were unofficial and that a new method was adopted to discuss the basic issues.

It can be said that all the basic issues have been put forward -- that is, the subjects that are supposed to be included in the draft agreement. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of clarity and frankness, and this is probably due to the fact that these meetings were unofficial. All the points and all the reactions to them have been defined. The Lebanese side defined its stand on all the points put forward.

Replying to a question, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh emphasized that the journalists will return to Beirut today and will not attend the meetings which the negotiators will resume here tomorrow.

11 April Session Ends

NC111550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The Netanya meetings ended at about 1615 today. The Lebanese, U.S., and Israeli delegations discussed the composite agenda amid a state of anticipation of what Ambassador Philip Habib, who has returned to the area, will bring with him.

Time Factor 'Very Important'

NC111554 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] A government official maintained today that now the time factor has become very important for the Lebanese issue, especially after the recent regional and international developments.

The official expressed the hope that the successive developments in the Arab area will not have a negative effect on the current Lebanese-Israeli negotiations -- through the U.S. partner -- to achieve the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

No Statement Forthcoming

NC111752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] While officials are waiting to know the results of Ambassador Habib's contacts and what he is carrying from Washington, the tripartite negotiations took place in Netanya this morning and this afternoon. The meetings will be resumed this week.

At the conclusion of the meeting this afternoon, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, the Lebanese delegation's spokesman, said: Today's meetings ended in the same atmosphere about which we spoke this morning. The meetings were unofficial, and all issues still being considered as the subject of disagreement were dealt with in these meetings. The Lebanese position vis-a-vis these issues was reaffirmed. I think that these meetings were characterized by frankness, because this type of meetings make this possible. I also think that all issues whichare the subject of disagreement were discussed, and the discussion will be continued tomorrow.

In reply to a question, Dr as-Sayigh explained the reasons for holding the meetings tomorrow in the absence of Lebanese journalists. He said: The meetings are unofficial and no statement will be issued. We want to save the journalists the trouble of traveling.

Six Stumbling Blocks

NC111700 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Netanya, Israel, April 11 (AFP) -- Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators drew up a list of the six main points stalling an agreement over the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon as talks resumed here today, a source close to the Israeli delegation said.

The source said the six points, drawn up during intensive "informal discussions," included: the future role of the Israeli-backed, dissident Lebanese Major Sa'd Haddad, Israeli-Lebanese point patrols of southern Lebanon, a "territorial brigade" that would handle security in southern Lebanon, and the role of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Israeli spokesman Yosi 'Amihud said neither the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks nor the assassination yesterday in Portugal of Palestine Liberation Organisation figure 'Isam as-Sartawi were raised because they "had no relation to the current negotiations."

After deciding last week to step up the pace of talks by holding four sessions this week, negotiators today ruled against a plenary meeting and decided instead to meet in two smaller workgroups. One group concentrated on security arrangements while the other -- including all three delegation heads and their military aides -- dealt with other unsettled points, conference sources said.

The negotiations, which began last December in Khaldah, Lebanon, have been deadlocked for weeks, and Mr 'Amihud said today's procedure was an effort to "move forward as quickly as possible." He denied, however, rumors that any tentative agreement had been sketched out.

Lebanese spokesman Dawud as-Sayigh, meanwhile, said his government was "not looking for peace at any price." He charged that Israel was neigher "showing enough respect for Lebanese sovereignty," nor flexibility in the talks.

Informal discussions were to continue here tomorrow. The two following sessions will be held Wednesday and Thursday in Khaldah.

Habib at 12 April Session

NC120859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0842 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] In a telephone contact with the official spokesman of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Dawud as-Sayigh, it was learned that the tripartite negotiations were resumed in the Dan Hotel in Netanya at 1000 today.

The delegates were surprised by the presence of U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib who is taking part in the decisions of the points raised at yesterday's meetings, which are the subject of differences between the Lebanese and the Israeli delegations.

The official spokesman of the Lebanese delegation said that yesterday's and today's meetings are unofficial and that the Lebanese delegation will return to Beirut at noon today.

Two 'Prominent Developments'

NC121229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The tripartite negotiations today recorded two prominent developments: 1) the participation of U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib in the talks which dealt with the provisions of a draft agreement, and 2) the departure of Ambassador Morris Draper to Washington without revealing the nature of his emergency mission in the U.S. capital.

This is the first time that Ambassador Habib will take part in the negotiations which began in December 1982.

Spokesman of the Lebanese delegation Dawud as-Sayigh told us by telephone that the Lebanese, Israeli, and U.S. delegations were surprised by Ambassador Habib's arrival in Netanya and his participation with the Lebanese and Israeli delegations in the discussions of the minicommittee, which includes Dr Antoine Fattal and David Kimche, while the military committee was meeting separately.

The spokesman added that the clauses of the draft agreement were discussed at the minicommittee which apparently ended at midday. The discussion of clauses relating to the security arrangements were discussed yesterday. These are considered as being the subject of differences between Lebanon and Israel.

As-Sayigh said that the Lebanese delegation decided to return to Beirut at 1430 today.

FOREIGN MINISTER SALIM LEAVES FOR AMMAN 12 APR

NC120757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim left for Amman at 0900 Today. At the airport, he made the following statement:

[Begin recording] His excellency the president has asked me to visit His Majesty King Husayn to discuss with him issues of interest to the two countries. We in Lebanon are passing through a crucial stage of our history. The Middle East issue is also passing through a sensitive stage of its history. Therefore, in this difficult time we find that it is necessary to consult constantly on matters which are of interest to the two countries and which have a bearing on other Arab issues.

There are current Arab topics which must be discussed with our friends and on which the appropriate decisions must be made. I hope that while in Jordan I will visit other officials on the recommendation of his majesty the king, so that we may know all that is happening in Jordan, particularly what might affect or concern Lebanon directly or indirectly.

It is also both our right and duty to acquaint his majesty the king with all that is happening in Lebanon and with the developments in the tripartite committee's negotiations. [end recording]

TUWAYNI LEAVES FOR CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENT

NC101457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] At 1300 today, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, general coordinator of the tripartite negotiations, left Beirut for Cairo on a 3-day visit. At the airport, Ambassador Tuwayni made the following statement:

[Begin recording] My visit to Cairo is to participate in the scientific and information conference called for by the newspaper AL-AHRAM and the American University of Cairo. Naturally, however, I will seize this opportunity to make some contacts and brief the officials in Cairo about the situation in Lebanon.

[Question] [unidentified correspondent] Can we learn the nature of these contacts or the personalities you will be meeting there?

[Answer] It is difficult to say before these contacts take place. However, I asked leave from his excellency the president before departing. The president has asked me to brief Cairo on the situation and to convey Lebanon's and the president's gratitude to the officials for the recent stand President Husni Mubarak adopted when he sent Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali with letters to Mitterrand and Reagan, in addition to the letter which President Mubarak had personally handed to the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, as well as for the statements which have been made in support of the Lebanese issue, which regard it as the primary issue in the Arab world on the path of peace since there can be no peace in the Middle East unless peace is achieved in Lebanon.

[Question] [unidentified correspondent] Ambassador Tuwayni, the coming week is expected to be eventful, especially with respect to the current tripartite negotiations. How do you assess the situation with regard to the negotiations and what are your expectations on this?

[Answer] There are no expectations. The assessment is that there has been progress. However, it appears to me that the final decision does not depend on the way the negotiations proceed or on the points which are still subject to disagreement on the negotiations table. I believe that the decision now depends to a further extent on the political developments in the area.

[Question] [unidentified correspondent] Ambassador Philip Habib returned to the area today, [as heard] as is known. Mr Ambassador, do you believe that Ambassador Habib is this time bringing with him new and positive proposals with regard to resolving the Lebanese crisis and, subsequently, to accelerating withdrawals from Lebanon?

[Answer] I do not believe that the subject is one of proposals. I do not know if he [Philip Habib] is bringing proposals with him. The subject is one of a stand or stands -- (?mutual) stands. [end recording]

AL-JUMAYYIL, SALIM DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS

NC111336 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The current developments were the subject of an assessment at a meeting today between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who conveyed to the president the latest information concerning the tripartite negotiations and the U.S. stand and particularly the instructions given to the Lebanese delegation prior to its departure for Netanya. The discussions also dealt with the Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement and its effects on Lebanon and the future moves by the Foreign Ministry.

SOVIET EXPERTS REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN MOUNTAIN AREA

NC111315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Quoting informed sources, our radio team in Netanya says that in the past 2 days the Soviet Union has provided Syria with new SAM-11's and that Soviet experts have arrived in the mountain area where suspect Palestinian movements have been noticed.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI FIRE ON SYRIAN POSITIONS

NC120645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Tension has increased in Al-Biqa' in the past few hours. According to security reports, Syrian positions in the 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar hills and Bayadir al-'Adas have come under fire from the Israeli army. The Israeli forces have carried out exercises with live ammunition in the 'Ammiq area.

PFLP-GC SAID TO SUPPORT AS-SARTAWI KILLING

NC120809 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has announced that it supports the assassination of Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi. This announcement came after Yasir 'Arafat had appointed a leftist Israeli journalist to represent the PLO at the Socialist International conference in Portugal.

BOMB AT AFP OFFICE DEFUSED; MONUMENT DESTROYED

NC120707 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] An explosive device discovered this morning at the entrance to the AFP offices in the Najjar building in As-Sanayi' was defused.

At midnight last night, a charge planted at the base of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's monument in the Tal'at ar-Rifa'i locality in At-Tariq al-Jadidah went off destroying the monument and damaging several vehicles parked nearby.

JUNBLATT AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE WITH ISRAEL

NC101736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt has stated that Lebanon in no circumstance can sign a separate peace agreement with Israel. In a speech he delivered at the Socialist International conference in Portugal, Junblatt said peace must be comprehensive and based on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

He added that Lebanon's right to sovereignty, independence, and unity is sacred. Junblatt called for entrusting the security duties in the south to the UN emergency forces in coordination with the Lebanese Army.

ARMY COMMANDER AFRAM ON FORCES' DUTIES

NC111927 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] This evening the Lebanese Forces held their weekly meeting and reviewed the various developments.

On the occasion of the 13 April anniversary, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram has affirmed the following:

1. The Lebanese Forces will remain and will continue to perform their security, defense, and social duties until they are reassured that the 10,452 square kilometers are under absolute Lebanese sovereignty.

2. Liberating the land was not the end of the matter because our position in this area makes it incumbent on us to be a cohesive power and always ready to confront treachery and [word indistinct] and resist every person who aggresses against our honor and land.

3. We as a Lebanese resistance on behalf of 5,000 martyrs, the war heroes, and the people who have faith in Lebanon, are capable of saying no and of translating what we say into action.

4. The wheel of history does not turn backward. Tomorrow is ours. It is a right which we have made at times and ferociously wrested at others; and we will not accept any bargaining on this right.

PHALANGIST PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

NC092003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] The ad hoc executive committee which was set up by the Phalangist Party to reorganize the party and adapt it to the new situation and developments today held its first meeting and made several dicissions which it will submit to party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil for consideration and approval. These decisions include:

1. Suspending all applications for party membership pending a comprhensive survey and a study of the party's social and environmental structure to be carried out, and providing for an official membership card to be issued in 1984, which every party member should obtain.

2. Suspending all appointments to party posts pending a review of all institutions and administrative posts in the party.

3. Suspending all publications and magazines issued on the party's behalf in an illegal way.

In this framework, the committee met with the president of the republic, informed him of the decision suspending all the unlicensed publications, told him the party is no longer responsible as of today for any publication, and asked him to apply the publications law on such publications.

4. A minicommittee was set up to draft a working program for the party that will define its long and short term goals and that will outline the general policy preparatory to submitting this to the party's general conference to be held around the end of this summer.

It was decided to hold periodical meetings to continue the discussions for making decisions that will consolidate the party's capabilities in the current phase the country is passing through, in light of the party's new experience in power.

PALESTINE BROADCAST RAPS U.S. INTENTIONS

JN112054 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Because the PLO refused to yield to the U.S.-Zionist deception, both the United States and Jordan accused it of hampering or foiling what they termed the peace process in the region. The U.S. Administration says that the extremist Palestinians sabotaged the U.S. game. The Jordanian Government says that at the very last minute the PLO reneged on its agreement with the Jordanian Government.

So, the U.S. and Jordanian Governments hold the PLO responsible for what happened. The strange thing is that neither sides referred in any way to those really responsible: namely Israel and the United States.

The United States said nothing about Israel's intransigence or its obstruction of the international community's resolutions in the past 16 years, or even in the past 36 years. The United States did not say anything about Israel's annexation of Jerusalem. It did not talk about the Zionist settlements in the Arab land and the Judaization of the Arab territory. The United States did not mention Israel's disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights and even about Israel's denial of the existance of the Palestinian people and their national rights.

If the U.S. reaction to the failure of the Amman talks did not outline the Israeli intransigent role in foiling the so-called peace process, it would be quite logical that it also ignored the U.S. role in hampering the alleged peace process.

The United States did not mention the downpour of its military and economic aid on Israel. It did not say a word about the U.S. veto of any resolution in favor of the Arab rights and any attempt by the international community to punish Israel. The United States did not refer to its own failure to recognize the PLO and to its criminal insistance on ignoring the PLO completely. The United States forgot that it refused to receive a Palestinian delegate in the Arab seven-member committee. The United States was satisfied with holding the PLO and the extremist Palestinians responsible for the failure of the peace process.

As for the Jordanian stand, it is noticed that the Jordanian Government's statement ignored Israel's role in annihilating the Palestinian people and rejecting their rights. The Jordanian Government forgot the fact that the U.S. Government refuses to recognize the PLO. Furthermore, the Jordanian Government ignored the Fes resolutions to which the PLO and 20 other Arab countries are committed. The Jordanian Government also forgot that there are many ways other than the Reagan plan and remembered to accuse the PLO of reneging on its agreements with the Jordanian Government, as the Jordanian Government claims.

It is clear then that both the U.S. and Jordanian Governments consider the PLO, particularly since the glorious epic of Lebanon, a wounded man who is dying. The PLO is not a wounded man but a revolutionary fighter. The PLO is neither weak nor desperate.

It is still powerful and has the support of all the Palestinian people in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and even inside the so-called Israel and elsewhere in the Arab homeland. This is in addition to the fact that the PLO, which represents the Palestinian Arab people, owns the Palestinian cause and that it is the axis around which all events in the region and the world revolve.

The Jordanian and U.S. Governments hold the PLO responsible for the failure of what they term as the peace process. Therefore, the PLO adopted an honorable stand in the name of the Arab nation when it refused to relinquish the Palestinian homeland and the Palestinian people's rights, rejected giving in to humiliation and shame, and did not surrender to the U.S.-Zionist deception.

Assails Jordanian Statement

JN112122 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Palestine broadcast: unattributed talk]

[Text] The Jordanian regime yesterday disclosed its intentions. In its statement the Jordanian Government said that the Arab plan adopted by the Fes summit conference lacks the mechanism to activate it while the Reagan plan included positive principles which are more likely to be implemented. The Jordanian Government's statement admitted that its talks with the PLO stemmed from the Reagan plan and not from the Fes plan. In other words, the Jordanian Government used the Fes plan as a cover to peddle the U.S. game.

Because the PLO had refused to let the Amman rulers steer the Palestinian boat and because it decided to refuse the Reagan plan, the Amman rulers accuse it of showing less concern than theirs over the Palestinian land. According to the Jordanian Government's statement, the PLO does not give first priority to rescuing the land. Because the PLO did not yield to the royal Jordanian blackmailing and was not deceived by the vicious smile, the Jordanian Government's statement announced a rupture of relations with the PLO. The statement said that it is no longer possible to adhere to the political scheme "which we drew up together." The statement reiterated the Jordanian Government's rejection of the Palestinian resistance's military presence in Jordan, hinting at the same time at the fact that the Jordanian regime may separately walk in the path of settlement not giving any consideration to the PLO's stand, thus following in As-Sadat's footsteps.

So the royal Jordanian cards have been completely disclosed now. It has become clear that the Jordanian regime is playing the role of the godfather in the region in favor of Washington.

The Palestinian people and revolutionaries are proud of and obliged to the Palestinian leadership's stand and abidance by the Palestine National Council's resolutions which truly express the independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

RADIO ON PALESTINIAN, ANTI-JORDAN STATEMENTS

JN120659 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The PFLP, the PFLP-General Command, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] have stressed the need to bolster the militant relations between Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and all Arab forces of steadfastness.

The PPSF asserted that the Jordanian regime's submission to the Zionist conditions is an indication that a new step may be taken by the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy toward launching a new aggressive war against Syria due to the latter's firm pan-Arab stand in facing the U.S. plan in the region.

Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the PLO Central Council and of the PPSF Political Bureau, has stated that the recent Jordanian regime's step indicated this regime's true stands against the Palestinian people, their cause, and their legitimate representative the PLO. He added that the Jordanian Government wants to impose the Reagan plan instead of the Arab peace plan which was adopted at the Fes summit conference. He stressed that the PPSF was not taken aback by this Jordanian regime's stand as it realized and kept warning against establishing relations with it or coordinating efforts with it so that this would not be exploited against our Palestinian Arab people's aims and aspirations.

The PPSF also stressed that the recent Jordanian regime's stand will not undermine our people's will and that, through their valiant confrontation inside the occupied Arab territories, our people's masses can confront and foil this hostile stand, indicating in this regard the international support extended to the Palestinian cause by its allies, headed by the friendly USSR.

A PFLP military source said that in its recent statement the Jordanian Government exposed its real aggressive stands on the Palestinian Arab people and their national cause. He denounced the tone of extortion and blackmail contained in the Jordanian statement against the Palestinian people. The PFLP said the Jordanian Government was briefed on the Palestine National Council resolutions which rejected Reagan's plan and all the formulas undermining the PLO's role as the Palestinian people's sole representative. It also reaffirmed its condemnation of the suspect blackmail policy of the Jordanian and other regimes and called for adherence to the PNC resolutions and for hardening the stand against the U.S. plan in the region in general.

In a statement issued yesterday, the PFLP-General Command said: The Jordanian regime has again revealed its true aggressive intentions against the Palestinian people and their just aims. It added that this regime killed hundreds of our Palestinian Arab people in September 1970 and that this regime is continuing its moves to strike at the Palestinian revolution, as evidenced by this regime's recent attempt to lure the PLO into authorizing it to legally hand the Palestinian lands over to the Zionist enemy.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN121130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Damascus at noon today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

MUSTAFA TALAS SEES ISRAELI RESOLVE IN LEBANON

NC091040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] [Syrian Defense Minister] General Mustafa Talas has stated that Israel does not intend to withdraw from Lebanon and that Lebanon will gain nothing from banking on the United States. Gen Talas said that the Syrian Army is the 10th largest army in the world and the strongest Arab army. He indicated that Israel has superiority in its Air Force but that Syria is working to end this superiority in a short time.

PDRY MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 11 APRIL

JN111514 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Apr (SANA) -- 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this afternoon on a short visit to Syria during which he will deliver a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, to President Hafiz al-Asad.

The PDRY foreign minister praised Syria's steadfastness in the face of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation. He added that the message he will deliver to President al-Asad deals with the incessant coordination between the leaderships of the two countries, the very grave current developments in the Arab region, and coordination of the two countries' stands on these developments. The PDRY minister reiterated his country's firm support for Syria in its confrontation of all the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

Meets al-Asad

JN111850 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] At 1945 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the director of the PDRY Foreign Ministry's Arab Homeland Department; and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus. Ad-Dali delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The discussion centered on the situation in the region and the cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries. President al-Asad asked the PDRY minister to convey a reply message to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

JORDANIAN BA'TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

JN091455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) -- The Jordanian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional command has asserted that the struggle being waged by the Ba'thists in Jordan is concentrating on achieving the objectives of the Arab masses, on liberating Jordan from the yoke of U.S.-Zionist dominance, and on establishing a democratic, progressive regime based on popular democracy.

In its statement on the 36th anniversary of the Ba'th Party, the regional command affirmed that the Jordanian regime's arrest of thousands of Ba'thists from 1950 to 1980 will not prevent the Ba'thists from pursuing their march of struggle to build a society of justice, equality, and socialism. Referring to the measures being taken against the comrade Ba'thists and progressive strugglers on the Jordanian arena, the statement asserted that these practices are not a secret to our masses and that the reactionary axis is plunging deep into the Camp David plot to weaken the Jordanian nationalist movement.

The statement also praised Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, which strongly confronts the aggressive designs being directed against the masses of our people and nation. It also praised Syria's sacrifices to defend the dignity of the Arab masses and the honor of the Arab nation. The statement also praised the heroism and sacrifices of the Syrian Army in confronting and repulsing the Zionist invasion.

SHAMIR ON U.S. RELATIONS, REAGAN PEACE PLAN

TA120726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned last night that the U.S. will fail again if it presses ahead with the Reagan initiative. "Even though in the U.S. they will continue, it will not succeed," Shamir told a Likud audience in Jerusalem.

Speaking to newsmen later, Shamir averred that the Reagan initiative was "not alive" any longer. Shamir lashed out at Washington for failing to see "what any opened-eyed observer of Mideast affairs sees: that a peace between Israel and an Arab state that is contingent upon an all-Arab consensus is impossible." Shamir questioned how anyone could "imagine that a peace between Israel and an Arab state can be achieved under the supervision of the PLO. It is an utter absurdity. The PLO, in its very essence, opposes peace, and will always strive to undermine peace."

Shamir said there was "no joy or rejoicing" in the Israeli Government over the refusal of Jordan's King Husayn to join the peace process and the consequent collapse of the Reagan initiative. Israel had no reason to rejoice if the prospect of peace had receded. There was no cause for celebration "if U.S. policy has once again received a setback and been proved to be misguided," he said. Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Menahem Begin was quoted by aides as telling the visiting mayor of Brussels that Israel had not been surprised by Husayn's decision, but the U.S. had been.

Shamir, in his strongly-worded speech, also said he had foreseen -- without joy -- Husayn's refusal to join peace talks. "Sometimes I pray to be wrong in these pessimistic assessments," he said. "But it rarely happens."

In Israel's view, the Reagan initiative was doomed to failure from the outset, Shamir said. The means that the U.S. had adopted to further it had guaranteed its collapse. American leaders had assured visiting statesmen and newsmen that they would see to it that Husayn was not isolated, as As-Sadat had been after his peace initiative. "This time," they had asserted, "we want to have the consent of nearly all the Arab states, including the PLO."

But that is a recipe for failure, Shamir said. No Arab state wanted to quarrel with the PLO over the Israel-Arab issue. Saudi Arabia, for instance, was afraid for the PLO. "The Saudis will never do anything against the PLO."

Peace between Israel and Jordan is possible, the foreign minister declared, "if Jordan takes the decision, if King Husayn has the courage not to ask the PLO and the others, but to present them with a fait accompli." The path to peace in the Middle East must be "state by state, step-by-step, in an evolutionary process."

Another grievous error by the U.S. had been its failure to consult with Israel -- "50 percent of the conflict" -- before President Reagan went public with his proposals on September 1, Shamir said.

Worse still was the fact that U.S. diplomacy had cast the PLO in the key role in the whole episode. "It became a Jordan-PLO negotiation, and even more serious, through Jordan a U.S.-PLO negotiation."

Shamir castigated Washington for its recent statements on the embargo of F-16 planes to Israel and for its pledge to achieve a West Bank settlement freeze. These statements had not succeeded in wooing Husayn, Shamir said, but they had hurt Israel gratuitously because:

-- Israel did not need the F-16 stick to prod it out of Lebanon. It wanted to leave Lebanon at the earliest possible moment.

-- Israel would never knuckle under to pressure for a settlement freeze. At Camp David, Israel had pledged to negotiate the political future of Judaea and Samaria, not the inalienable right of Jews to live there.

Despite the setbacks and letdowns there was an encouraging aspect to these past months of diplomacy. Shamir said: "Apparently people throughout the Middle East have come to realize that Israel cannot be crushed by force, not by terrorism, and not by atomic power. Hence their conclusion that Israel must be combated by political means. Hence the Arab effort to wrest Judaea and Samaria from Israel by diplomatic process."

Regarding Lebanon, Shamir affirmed that Israel would "know within a few weeks" whether an agreement was at hand. Shamir is to confer with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib today. Habib flew in from Beirut yesterday and spent the day consulting with aides at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

In Netanya, meanwhile, Israeli, Lebanese, and American negotiators embarked yesterday on a four-day "intensive" effort to draw up an inventory of all the points still at issue, while continuing to formulate draft provisions of the points on which agreement has already been reached.

Israeli sources said there was no breakthrough yet on the disputed issues of south Lebanon militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad's role and the function of UNIFIL in the south Lebanon security zone. Aspects of the 'mutual relations' are also still unresolved.

Notes Jordan's Stance

TA120720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says any new American attempt to revive the Reagan initiative is doomed to failure. The foreign minister was reacting to Jordan's refusal to join the peace process on the basis of the Reagan plan because the PLO had not given its approval. Israel immediately rejected the Reagan plan when it was first proposed last September because it calls for Judaea and Samaria to be associated with Jordan. Foreign Minister Shamir was speaking to reporters last night in Jerusalem. David Essing has the details:

[Begin recording] [Essing] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that to all intents and purposes the Reagan initiative is dead. Shamir said there was no prospect of reviving it again.

[Shamir] I do not think it will continue to be alive, and after the last decision of the Jordanian Cabinet it is clear that any initiative of peace which has to get the agreement of almost all the Arab countries, and on which the PLO has the right to veto, any such initiative must fail. It does not have any chances to change the situation in our region.

[Essing] What should Washington do now? Foreign Minister Shamir offered this advice:

[Shamir] I would suggest to come back to the Camp David process. It is the only realistic process in the area. We have to resume and to renew the negotiations about the autonomy, the full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs of Samaria and Judaea and Gaza, and we will be very happy if Jordan will join this process, because one of the weaknesses of the former negotiations was that Jordan was not present and Jordan knows very well the situation in this area. I think that with the participation of Jordan, and if we take this task very seriously and start a new negotiations process, we will have a better chance to succeed.

[Essing] Asked to comment on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' view that Saudi Arabia might play a greater role despite the PLO veto, Shamir replied in no uncertain terms. He said this was impossible.

[Shamir] Saudi Arabia will never do anything against the will of the PLO. It never occurred and it will never happen. [end recording]

Further Comments

TA111958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yorman Ronew "This Evening" in the studio]

[Text] [Shamir] I think it was clear from the beginning that a political initiative, each step of which was tied to a PLO veto and required the PLO's permission, cannot lead to peace. I think that this initiative failed because of this. However, at the same time, I think that the door has not been closed on the chance for peace in our area.

[Question] Secretary of State Shultz said today that he was convinced that Husayn would yet join the negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Reagan plan. Do you agree?

[Answer] It is always good to hope. We have said more than once that we would welcome any participation by Husayn in the peace process, in the process of autonomy negotiations in accordance with the Camp David agreements, and without preconditions. But I do not think that if Husayn -- if the secretary of state thinks that Husayn will be able to join along those lines, through a pan-Arab consensus and with the PLO's agreement, I think he is mistaken. I do not think that this will happen.

[Question] Nevertheless, from President Reagan's and Secretary of State Shultz' statements it emerges that the United States will not stop trying to implement the Reagan plan. Could this not increase the tension between us and the United States?

[Answer] I hope not, but sometimes we are really amazed at the mistaken approach of the United States, which thinks that peace with Israel can be reached with the PLO's participation.

By its policy, it is inflating the PLO's importance, giving it prestige. Hence, in the end it is driving away the chance for peace because the PLO, by its very nature, because of its ideology and belief, is the opposite of peace. It opposes peace. It will undermine peace.

COMMENTARY ON CONTINUED DISAGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

TA100645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] The declarations in Washington are an obvious and rather desperate attempt to salvage President Reagan's plan. The Arab world must know that Israel's settlement policy is set in Jerusalem, not in Washington. Any pressure on us would only result in counterpressure. These are some of the reactions we heard in Jerusalem.

These statements are harsh, but one should not make the mistake and believe that Jerusalem is heading toward a conflict with the United States. As it did regarding the affair of the F-16 aircraft, it will make do with counterstatements only.

The U.S. Administration statements will be the focal point of this morning's weekly Cabinet session, together with the negotiations with Lebanon. It is the impression of the negotiators from Israel that the Beirut leadership is more interested now than ever before in ending the political process and reaching an agreement. For the first time, Lebanon is currently prepared to incorporate Major Haddad in a senior post as part of the brigade that will be deployed in the security strip. The Lebanese consequently suggested, among other things, that Haddad serve as a liaison officer between Israel and the Lebanese Army. Israel still demands [doreshet] that he be placed at the head of the brigade, but when the question at hand is what Haddad's job would be rather than whether he would remain in the south at all, the road is open for negotiations, formulations, and phraseology.

An agreement with Lebanon is attainable, and Jerusalem has already been asking: What then? Would the Syrians and the terrorists remove their forces from Lebanon? The statements made yesterday by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas that Syria would not withdraw if Lebanon signs a Camp David-style agreement provide further proof for the apprehension felt in Jerusalem that Damascus would try to present its own conditions for an arrangement in Lebanon. Talas' declaration is part of the Syrian attempt to prevent the sides from getting nearer to each other, and it looks as though the implications of this threat have been received properly, at least in Washington. Morris Draper, who was in Jerusalem last Friday and conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, argued that if Israel should insist on its demand [derishata] over Haddad, Damascus would prevent an arrangement in Lebanon.

This, then, is the political situation and Washington is pressuring Israel to freeze the settlements in Judaea and Samaria, and is also pressuring for a limited and quick arrangement in Lebanon. Jerusalem, well-experienced in such pressure, argues that it will not change its policy either in Judaea and Samaria or in connection with Lebanon.

REACTION TO F-16 DECISION, SETTLEMENTS STATEMENT

Harif Commentary

TA081230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Apr 83 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Shamir and Shultz Exchanged Messages on President Reagan's Announcement on the Suspension of the Supply of F-16's"]

[Text] As I was completing my message to you -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir wrote to his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, this week in reply to a message that arrived a few days before -- President Reagan's unfortunate announcement on the supply of F-16's came in... I was deeply sorry to hear this, particularly his intention of linking this supply to the question of an arrangement in Lebanon....

Shamir wanted to remind his U.S. counterpart of their last conversation a few weeks ago in Washington. I got the impression from our conversation, Mr Secretary of State -- he wrote -- that there is an understanding between us (about the aircraft) and that you agree that these are prior pledges you made, which is why I had grounds to believe that we are on the brink of a positive conclusion of the matter, when all of a sudden the presidential announcement came....

But what is even more annoying, Shamir pointed out in his message, is the president's "characterization" of Israel's presence in Lebanon as "conquest." You know precisely why we went into Lebanon... and the use of U.S. arms was absolutely legitimate....

Shultz' message actually presented nothing new beyond what Israel had heard from envoy Philip Habib before his return to the United States (unless the novelty is in fact Shultz' identification with Habib's position on the Lebanese issue, since there were some people here who tended to believe that there existed a gap between Shultz' and Habib's positions.) The message, substantial in nature, was formulated in a distinctly courteous manner, and people here got the impression that it was primarily aimed at prompting Israel to make what Shultz called "an additional effort." The U.S. secretary of state pointed out that we have gone a long way (on the Lebanese issue), and he therefore approached Israel with a request to make another effort to review its position in order to overcome "the last obstacles."

Shultz did not specify the nature of these "obstacles" to which he alluded. However, they can be gathered quite clearly: The Lebanese, he estimates -- not unlike Habib -- cannot accept an Israeli military presence, which is why he maintains that other "adequate arrangements" should be found in order to prevent damage to Israel's security.

The U.S. secretary did not wish to sound ominous, but he stated that the more time passes the more this is liable to lead to further regression. And in a tone of sympathy, so to speak, he added: After all, we both want the same thing: the elimination of the presence of foreign forces on Lebanese soil and the reestablishment of its sovereignty.

In simple terms: Washington is not making any attempts to make "another effort" to examine its own position prior to the return of the U.S. envoy to the Lebanese front next week. The "old stuff" in Shultz' message appears to be the disconcerting novelty that stems from last week's developments.

Ostensibly, Foreign Minister Shamir's reply likewise adds nothing new: ...admittedly we also want the same thing and have no intention of remaining in Lebanon even 1 day beyond what is necessary... We want to bring our soldiers back to their homes and businesses, but we will not be able to do this without having the vital securities... We will not be able to rely on the present-day Lebanese Army. The arrangements we are proposing, however, should only be regarded as a temporary means, and when we see that the Lebanese Army is sufficiently capable of handling security matters adequately, we will rush to leave....

In the first part of his message, Shamir addressed himself to the latest Soviet declarations, in which there is a distinct threatening undertone, emphasizing consequently that the guarantees Israel wants to have are even more vital, which is why it is necessary to stand united in the face of these grave Soviet announcements.

At the end of his message, where the foreign minister refers to the above-mentioned Reagan statement specifically in light of the Soviet pronouncements (not to mention the reequipping of Syria and the constant influx of Soviet "advisers" to operate the modern Soviet arms systems), Shamir expresses surprise not only at the content of the president's statement, but at its timing: Why now, of all times, did you come out with such statements?

It is doubtful whether Shultz himself was happy with the unfortunate timing that Reagan chose to make his statement (at the Los Angeles news conference), saying that the U.S. Administration has no intention of supplying Israel with the promised F-16's as long as the "Israeli occupation" of Lebanon continues. At any rate, the number two man in the U.S. Embassy in Israel, who met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last week (accompanying a congressman who conferred with the minister in his office in Jerusalem), told him: I have been authorized to tell you that the President's remarks should not be taken as signalling a change in our policy, nor can they be understood to state that the Israeli use of U.S.-made arms in Lebanon constituted a violation of U.S. law.

If this is so, what after all prompted none other than the President -- rather than some sort of obscure, unidentified "senior source," whose declarations could be renounced the very next day as being "not binding" -- to come out with that declaration? Furthermore, the news conference in which Reagan was asked about the aircraft and the Israeli "conquest" was held in Los Angeles, and one can hardly believe that those attending it were aware of the sensitive issue of the F-16's, which has not been topical in the media recently. Hence, one cannot rule out the possibility that "someone" had a special interest in ordering the question to allow the President to have the opportunity to reply to it the way he did.

There have been increasing signs recently that there is not too much harmony inside the U.S. Administration, too (that is, this is not an exclusive Israeli phenomenon...). So much so that sometimes it looks as though the administration is confused and operates in the dark. If Reagan's statement had reflected the Washington administration's solid position, the State Department would hardly have taken pains to quell Israel's fears at once, telling it that no change has occurred in the administration's position, hurrying to announce this officially to Foreign Minister Shamir.

Yet this presidential declaration cannot be regarded as a slip of the tongue. There must have been someone who counselled the President and advised him to say it.

Who could that "someone" be?

In order to find out his presumed identity, one should view the cause and the timing of this. The timing of Reagan's declaration was 1 day prior to Yasir 'Arafat's arrival for his nearly "crucial" meeting with Husayn to discuss Jordan's joining the peace process and negotiations with Israel. This may provide us with a clue for the conceivable reason: One of Husayn's pretexts to explain his hesitation over joining the negotiations as per the request of the United States, which is virtually begging him not to turn it down, was that "Arafat -- and in fact even he himself -- is not aware of Washington's true intentions. The king had more than once contended that the United States should be tested in reality to see how it would handle Israel if the latter should not walk hand in hand with the United States after Jordan announces its readiness to enter into negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan.

Some member of the administration thought that this was a golden opportunity: 'Arafat going to Husayn to discuss that very matter. Therefore, Husayn must be given the "means" with which he could convince the terrorist leader that ultimately it would be worth his while to go with the United States, because it is the only one capable of pressuring Israel. The proof of this is that President Reagan, as everyone could see, did not shrink from "hitting" Israel where it hurts most: regarding arms and aircraft already promised.

If this view, acceptable to senior political observers in Israel, is true, then the "someone" who could have advised President Reagan to use the opportunity and declare at the news conference in Los Angeles the suspension of military supplies despite the fact that the Soviets are supplying Syria with arms, could be found inside the circle of people who had all along stood behind the Reagan plan (and Jerusalem knows those names very well). That "someone" does not now abhor any anti-Israeli deed or pronouncement as part of the desperate endeavor to salvage the Reagan plan from complete demise.

That "someone" (and he can be picked out of a list of two or three names) must be thinking that if it ultimately transpires that Husayn does not join the negotiations, then the default will be complete and the U.S. Middle East policy will have suffered a lethal blow.

It is worth mentioning, in this context, a discussion held a few days ago between a State Department official and an Israeli Embassy staffer in Washington, in the course of which the senior U.S. official remarked that from the point of view of the United States, which pays special attention to Husayn's hesitations, the king would do well not to say a thing if his decision regarding joining the negotiations with Israel is negative.

This happened the day everyone was anticipating King Husayn's announcement, or a joint communique by him and 'Arafat. "If he is not prepared to join the talks," the Washington man said, "he would be well advised not to make any announcement at all....."

The reason for this appears to be self-evident: Washington believes that if the Reagan plan is doomed, it would be better to have it peter out slowly, thereby making people forget about it, than to hold a public "requiem" for it.

But is the Reagan plan doomed?

There is hardly any doubt that this is so, which seems to explain Shultz' silence these days, when only the various attendants -- all the Velioteses -- still take pains to dance around it. This is not to say that Shultz disagrees with the letter or spirit of the Reagan plan, but that out of a realistic assessment he appears to have reached the conclusion that it is unfeasible.

Weinberger, Veliotes, and Clark simply find it hard to accept, which is why they spare no effort to persuade President Reagan that he should not yet despair. However, it looks like they, too, will be forced to forsake it and bid it farewell, leaving it alone.

This assessment presumably caused Prime Minister Menahem Begin to preclude a debate in the Cabinet this week over President Reagan's utterance. The prime minister apparently believes that things should be left alone rather than enter an open confrontation with the President. Defense Minister Moshe Arens was the one who phoned the prime minister after hearing Reagan's declaration and, along with the foreign minister, initiated a debate on the President's utterance about the F-16's in order to decide on Israel's reaction. Begin agreed to the proposal, and he discussed the matter in two meetings with Arens and Shamir (the second meeting was held on Wednesday this week, prior to the Cabinet session) and arrived at the conclusion that it would be enough to make do with soothing announcements by authoritative government spokesmen rather than react to the President's remarks with a Cabinet resolution.

If "anybody" in the administration predicted a confrontation with Israel and deemed that it could increase the understanding between Washington and Husayn, and no less than between the United States and 'Arafat, whom the United States has been trying to persuade through various channels to give his blessing to Husayn -- here came Israel's silence and handed him a disappointment. Begin will not hesitate to enter into a confrontation with the United States (and he has already declared on one occasion that he would be ready to go to the people with his broken leg and suggest that they eat bread and margarine rather than give in to the United States on the question of Judaea and Samaria), but he will be the one who will choose the timing and the issue.

Reagan might also have despaired of the plan named after him had it not been for the whispers of his aides who day and night tell him that Husayn is just about to join in....

It cannot be said that Reagan, for his part, did not try to contribute something to Jordan that goes beyond the plan which is the maximum that the Jordanian king could have dreamed of. In the official plan of 1 September, the President speaks about the return of territories in exchange for peace. In a news conference some time later, Reagan spoke about territories in exchange for security (to Israel). It may have not been a coincidence but merely one of many temptations to lure Husayn and 'Arafat into the process. That is to say, let them first join the process and later we will see about "tricking" [lesader] Israel (from Brzezinski's memoirs we learned how at the time Washington policymakers conceived ideas for actually tricking Israel in the course of the negotiations with Egypt).

Washington is almost in despair now waiting for another round of talks between Husayn and 'Arafat; who knows, perhaps a miracle will occur. However, nothing will happen for the simple reason that 'Arafat's demands from the United States for agreeing to give his blessing to Husayn cannot be paid by Washington without undermining all the principles of its avowed policy and creating an open rift with Israel -- not necessarily only with this government but also with the vast majority of the opposition -- which it is very doubtful that the U.S. Administration could withstand.

It seems that the Reagan administration has now become convinced that Husayn will not join in without 'Arafat's permission. All the attempts by administration elements to influence the king to join the negotiations even without the PLO's approval -- which attested to a considerable measure of amateurism, as simply as that -- have been to no avail. Hence Washington's discreet courting of 'Arafat, even after the Palestine National Council meeting which rejected the Reagan plan.

It now emerges that in indirect contacts between the PLO and the United States 'Arafat had been ready for a sacrifice and compromise, but Washington was unable to pay this "low" price.

What was the "sacrifice"?

'Arafat had been willing to go to the end and even risk a split within the PLO (such was the assessment of certain Americans), and in exchange he demanded that the United States agree, even if only symbolically, at least to some of the PLO's main demands such as issuing a declaration in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians, the PLO's self-representation in the negotiations, and the right of all those refugees who so wish to return to their homes.

However, the United States could not deliver "this." To wit, the United States was not ready to agree to anything behond the formulations of the Reagan plan, and in their covert and overt contacts with the PLO, the Americans claimed that the PLO should realize that the U.S. ability to negotiate with it was limited "due to Israel's opposition" and so long as the PLO did not declare in whichever way that it was ready to recognize Israel's right to exist. As for the right to "self-determination," the United States could not diverge from the formula of recognizing the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people (beyond the stipulations in official documents such as the Camp David accords, administration officials are willing to talk about the right to a "homeland," [last word in English] but nothing beyond that). Regarding the "right to return," it was stated on behalf of Reagan that the administration is willing to accept the notion of compensation to the Palestinian refugees, but that it would be very difficult to carry out their return to territories.

Under these circumstances, 'Arafat could not see a way to heed the Americans' wooing without having his aforementioned "minimal" plan accepted.

The situation has not changed since then. Even after he heard Husayn's report -- following the private talk between the king and President Reagan -- 'Arafat could not see a way to get closer to the U.S. position. The situation has since worsened, however, from Washington's point of view: Syria, which has been regaining its self-confidence ever since the Soviet Union aligned itself with it with its full might, has begun threatening both Jordan and 'Arafat and the latter have started moving away from the notion of embracing the Reagan plan as a basis for an arrangement.

On the face of it, 'Arafat has not cut off contacts with the Americans in order to erode Israel's status and squeeze concessions on the issue of Lebanon and he continues "to discuss" the possibility of "joining" with Husayn. However, Washington will soon enough also find out that it is being deceived.

Presumably Husayn will one day make some kind of declaration devoid of any substance but which will enable the United States to find something "positive" in it from the point of view of public relations. After all, was this not also the case after the "Fes conference" when U.S. Administration elements found some positive points in it? Did authoritative elements not indicate "progress" after the last PNC meeting? Even in regard to the Saudi Fahd plan people in Washington -- and not just in Western Europe -- said that it contained a great deal of positive elements and a recognition, albeit only implicit, of Israel.

A rapid improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations should not be expected as long as the Reagan administration remains locked on the concept (totally opposed to the political concept he voiced prior to his election to the presidency) according to which affairs in the Middle East -- first and foremost, the Arab-Israeli conflict -- should be arranged taking the "Arab consensus" into account.

There are some influential policymakers in Washington who have been feeding the President with the concept that the "Arab world" is basically pro-Western and that the United States will be able to gain its favor only if it does not anger it with arrangements that take Israel too much into account.

Hence, the utterance of the President -- who is under the influence of people subscribing to this concept -- about the F-16's is not accidental but rather symptomatic. The same holds true regarding the wooing of 'Arafat and the Jordanians and on the Lebanese question, a question on which the Syrians should not be upset. The United States does not feel that it is precisely this concept -- that any arrangement should obtain the "consensus" of the Arab world, hence the pressure on Israel on every possible occasion and time to pay the price -- that strengthens the Soviet Union. Indeed, Moscow was the one that denounced As-Sadat as a "traitor" and the man who broke the Arab consensus, because it is only due to this consensus that the Soviet Union is able to make achievements. The Soviet Union is always providing the extremist flank in the Arab world with weapons, advisers, political support, and backing for their regimes -- as is the case with Damascus, for example -- and it is with this flank that it undermines any arrangement that it does not want. Does Washington really believe that it will be able to compete with Moscow for extremism, the only means to gain the hearts of the radicals? Does Washington believe that the price it is demanding from Israel -- be it in Judaea and Samaria or in Lebanon -- will satisfy the Syrians and the terrorists? If the Reagan plan is the optimum that can be offered to Jordan and the Palestinians as far as it is concerned, then why is it not attaining the "Arab consensus?"

In his message to Foreign Minister Shamir, Secretary of State Shultz asks Israel to make "an additional effort" and reexamine its position in order to remove "the last obstacles" from the path to an arrangement with Lebanon. Such an effort is first and foremost demanded of Washington because "the last obstacles" were not created by Israel but rather by the confused policy of the United States.

Did the courageous Lebanese not hear declarations such as "Leave the Israelis to us" from Habib and Draper and then start to behave arrogantly toward the Israelis?

No anti-Israeli declarations or statements describing Israel as a "conqueror" and making the fulfillment of commitments toward it dependent on its departure from the "occupation" will promote the U.S. policy in the framework of which several administration officials have recently begun behaving in a way which President Reagan was the first to condemn, that is, betraying an ally.

A considerable measure of restraint was required not to react to President Reagan's last -- was it indeed the last? -- utterance, and the Cabinet, on the prime minister's advice, did well in restraining itself.

Whatever Israel had to say on the question of Lebanon's "occupation" it did in Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's message of reply to his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz: In the absence of the proper guarantees which would convince Israel of their suitability to assure its security, the "occupation" will continue.

'Discordant Note'

TA091337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Report by political correspondent David Essing -- recorded]

[Text] The State Department announcement on settlements is but the latest discordant note in the more and more strident dialogue between Israel and the United States.

President Reagan got the ball rolling with a surprise suspension of F-16 aircraft until Israeli forces pull out of Lebanon. The President's announcement shocked Israeli leaders, all the more so because there had been major progress in the negotiations with Lebanon recently, due in no small measure to Israeli concessions.

At this juncture, Israel, the United States, and Lebanon are all speaking about an agreement being very close. Israel and Lebanon can live with the security arrangements for south Lebanon, to prevent a return of the PLO. After a secret step by Israeli negotiator David Kimche this week there came an optimistic appraisal from Beirut that a solution could be found to the final remaining issue of militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad.

So why did President Reagan see fit to rap Israel's knuckles in the first place? Israeli observers say Reagan was speaking about F-16's in Lebanon but he was signaling Jordan's King Husayn and the Arab world. In effect the Reagan administration has linked Lebanon with Jordan. The United States has used Lebanon to show it can get tough with Israel. The latest announcement on settlements then falls in line with the American campaign to cajole Jordan into the peace process on the basis of the Reagan plan. Observers say that the United States apparently does not want to leave any room for Arab criticism, that it did not do enough to pressure Israel.

The settlements issue has long been the plum that the Arab world has been looking for, so the United States is in effect creating an alibi if the Reagan plan falls through and King Husayn does not deliver. The settlements announcement is also in keeping with another State Department appeal this week calling on the Arab world to encourage King Husayn to join the negotiations. The settlements statement also comes at a critical time for King Husayn in his deliberations.

What happens if indeed the PLO does not give a mandate to Jordan and indeed King Husyan stays on the sidelines? Would Israel then be off the hook or held scapegoat by the U.S. for the Reagan plan? We put the question to Simha Dinitz, a former Israeli ambassador to Washington.

[Dinitz] First of all, I do hope that your assumption is not going to take place because I do not believe that Jordan can afford, and the United States can afford, and Israel can afford or the West can afford to have 'Arafat and the PLO have the veto, the absolute veto on Jordanian moves. I think this is one of the reasons that the United States is putting a lot of pressure on Jordan now not to abide completely by the whims and the moods and the rejection of the PLO. Any attempt to reach an Arab consensus over a Jordanian move is a priori doomed to failure because there could not be an Arab consensus over the Jordanians joining the negotiations, a total Arab consensus. If we succeed in getting the United States, Israel, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, and other pro-Western Arab countries behind this move that should be sufficient for Husayn to move in and I hope he does, now.

If he doesn't, as he was asked, there will be no room for rejoicing in Israel because this idea that it will kill the Reagan proposals and, therefore, we are off the hook is a very -- in my opinion -- immature and naive idea. The alternative to the Reagan proposals is not the Sharon plan. The alternative to Reagan's proposals is not annexation of the West Bank. If this alternative is going to be deadlocked, then other alternatives which exist in the current political thinking in the United States will arise, such as a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the reconvening of the Geneva conference, the incorporation of the PLO into such a conference.

In other words, I see every alternative to the present trust of diplomacy a much more negative alternative to Israel than if this present trust is implemented. So while we have difficulties and differences on several items of the Reagan proposals, and rightly so, we should understand that the concept of it was: A) to choose Husayn over 'Arafat as the go-between for the Palestinian question, and B) to have a pax Americana, an American peace initiative in the Middle East. The alternative to this is 'Arafat and the Soviet initiative and when Israel is confronted with these two choices -- and there is no third one -- then obviously it is clear where our interest lies.

DETAILS ON LEBANON TALKS 11-12 APRIL

11 April Talks

TA111310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Another round of Israeli-Lebanese talks is under way in Netanya. Discussions are being held in two subcommittees: security and mutual relations. From Netanya, Vivienne Roystein:

[Roystein] Clearing the table was the expression used by Israel's Deputy Spokesman Yosi 'Amihud in describing today's tripartite talks in Netanya. According to an official Lebanese source, at least six points of conflict remain: the three between the framework of security arrangements are observation posts and joint patrols, the role of militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad, and the composition of the suggested territorial brigade which is to be responsible for security in southern Lebanon. Two points regarding mutual arrangements and one of the cessation of war still present problems.

To achieve a speedier solution, it was decided to skip the formal plenary session. Two committees were set up: The first is discussing outstanding security arrangements while the second, composed of Ambassador Draper and delegation heads Antoine Fattal and David Kimche and their aides, drew up an inventory of outstanding problems. The role of Maj Sa'd Haddad was not discussed, and Husayn's decision not to join the Middle East peace negotiations -- was this discussed? Yosi 'Amihud:

['Amihud] Absolutely not. The subject has not related (?to us) in any way, to the talks we are having here. Here we are trying to reach an agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

[Roystein] What was reached this morning?

[Answer] Well, I must say it was very constructive. Both sides are showing a great willingness to proceed as fast as they can.

Disputed Points Noted

TA111738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Today another round of talks was held in Netanya -- the 28th round between Israel and Lebanon with U.S. participation. In today's talks a full list of the disputed points that have not yet been settled between Israel and Lebanon was drawn up. Me'ir Einstein reports from Netanya:

[Begin Einstein recording] Israeli delegation head David Kimche today demanded [tava] in an aggressive tone of voice an explanation from the Lebanese delegation about the boycotting of Israeli goods found in the possession of Lebanese merchants. Kimche expressed Israel's dissatisfaction with these acts. Lebanese delegation head Antoine Fattal promised to examine this issue and bring a response very soon. Referring to this issue, Lebanese delegation spokesman Dr Dawud as-Sayigh said that the misunderstandings would be solved after an agreement regarding the mutual ties had been achieved.

In today's round of talks instructions were given to increase the speed of the deliberations with the goal of reaching an agreement soon. This very week three more rounds of talks will be held. At the end of today's deliberations, Israeli delegation spokesman Yose Ami'ud said: The talks were difficult, but gaps were reduced on the disputed points.

[Ami'ud] Today there were very intensive talks, which were quite difficult because the points on which no agreement had yet been reached were discussed. The parties tried to find solutions and make progress toward finding solutions to those points. They were very practical talks.

[Einstein] Today's talks were focused on two committees: that for security arrangements and another that drew up a list of all the points that have not yet been settled between Israel and Lebanon. Taking part in this committee were delegation heads Draper, Fattal, and Kimche. The main disputed points are Major Sa'd Haddad's status, the joint patrols in southern Lebanon, and the role of UNIFIL. The Lebanese delegation's spokesman said that some people attached exaggerated importance to the discussions on Haddad's status. The spokesman, Dr as-Sayigh, added: Israel must make its positions on several issues more flexible and it should be clear, the Lebanese spokesman said, that no agreement at any price will be achieved.

There will be another round of talks in Netanya tomorrow. [end recording]

Haddad Compromise Rejected

TA120551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] U.S. mediator Philip Habib begins another round of talks in Jerusalem today in an effort to reach agreement on arrangements between Israel and Lebanon. This afternoon he will meet with the foreign and defense ministers. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio to report:

[Schiffer] Habib comes and Habib goes, and in the meantime Israel tries to achieve a settlement with the Lebanese while attempting to undermine the credibility of the U.S. mediator, who they claim is not carrying out his task faithfully. This scenario is recurring along with an additional details: U.S. Administration leaders are indefatigably explaining to Jerusalem that Habib is President Reagan's representative, with all that implies.

During the past several days, a compromise was sought on the status of Major Sa'd Haddad in the arrangements on southern Lebanon. Amin al-Jumayyil proposed that Haddad be appointed deputy commander of the province, head of the headquarters of the brigade to be established to guard the region, and in charge of intelligence in the south. When Ministers Shamir and Arens tried to sell this idea to the prime minister, Menahem Begin asked the defense minister's military secretary, Brigadier General Dani Yetom, who has greater authority: the brigade commander or the head of the headquarters.

Yetom answered that the brigade commander has complete authority and that the head of the headquarters is subordinate to him. Begin decided that Israel would continue to adhere to its position: Haddad will be the brigade commander in the security arrangements, and only thus will it be possible to ensure the security arrangements that will prevent the terrorists from returning.

Furthermore, in the recent consultations in Jerusalem, the opinion has been formed that the number of soldiers in Haddad's brigade should be increased to 3,000, the size of a standard Lebanese Army brigade. Shamir believes that in this way it will be possible to foil the intention of assimilating Haddad's units into other Lebanese Army frameworks.

It seems that it is difficult to find further arguments. The Americans and the Lebanese have already said everything. Israel has responded and reduced its demands to dimensions that appear necessary for preserving its security. Nonetheless, the negotiations are to continue today.

U.S. sources were unable to say last night whether Habib has brought new ideas or a message from President Reagan to the prime minister. And finally, there is also no doubt that today's talks will deal with the situation that has been created as a result of King Husayn's announcement that he will not join the peace process now.

12 April Talks

TA121227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] A short while ago another round of talks between Israel and Lebanon ended. U.S. envoy Philip Habib took part in today's talks. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports from Netanya:

[Einstein] There was a change in the routine of the talks today, at least regarding the composition of the delegations. U.S. envoy Philip Habib headed the U.S. delegation for the first time since the talks began. Today's round of talks -- the 29th round -- was short, lasting for 2 and 1/2 hours. Afterwards Habib is going to Jerusalem to meet Ministers Shamir and Arens, while the Lebanese, who spent last night in Israel, are returning to Lebanon.

Substantive discussions were again held in today's talks. In any case, this is how those who participated in the talks described them. The discussions dealt with the security arrangements and bilateral relations. In addition, three committees of experts convened to deal with specific matters: one with the tariffs and the passage of goods; one with communications; and one with preventing drug smuggling between Lebanon and Israel.

Yesterday, Israeli delegation head David Kimche demanded explanations from the Lebanese about the confiscation of Israeli goods found in the possession of Lebanses merchants. Today Fattal answered that this action was not intended against goods from Israel, but rather against illegal importation into Lebanon.

So, the first half of this week's talks is behind us, following 2 days of discussions in Netanya. Tomorrow and Thursday the second half will be held in Khaldah. In Morris Draper's absence, Habib will also take place in those talks.

Habib at Talks

TA121305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Report from Netanya by Vivian Roystein]

[Text] A change of pace took place today at the tripartite talks here in Netanya as special envoy Philip Habib took part. Ambassador Draper left for Washington last night to consult with his superiors, and is expected to return at the end of the week. The talks today centered, according to Lebanese spokesman Dawud as-Sayigh, on an existent full Lebanese draft.

Two subcommittees met today. One discussed security arrangements, while the other, the political committee, reviewed various outstanding issues. Ambassador Habib and delegate heads Antoine Fattal and David Kimche took part. Three teams of experts also met today and discussed telecommunications, customs, and the transfer of goods between Israel and Lebanon, and antismuggling of drugs.

Israeli spokesman Aviv Pazner described the talks as intensive and constructive. Was Ambassador Fattal happy with the progress made this morning? He said yes. The talks will continue tomorrow in Khaldah. Ambassador Habib is expected to speak with Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem, and then fly to Khaldah.

HADDAD REJECTS PROPOSED LIAISON POSITION

TA121224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Report on interview with Major Sa'd Haddad by Hayim Hecht; date and place not given]

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad called on the U.S. and Lebanese Governments today to talk with him directly about his position in southern Lebanon. Speaking to our correspondent Hayim Hecht, he said that he does not accept that his position be determined without his approval:

[Hecht] They must understand that Sa'd Haddad is my problem. Therefore, they must come to discuss this matter directly with me. So said Maj Haddad today, and when he says they, he is referring to the representatives of Lebanon and the United States.

[Begin Haddad recording -- in English] -- They should know that that is my problem. They should come and discuss it with me. No, I don't accept that they will go here or there. And I would like to see the Americans and Lebanese come and discuss this problem with me directly. [end recording]

[Hecht] On the pressures that the United States is applying to Israel regarding Haddad's position, he said he heard about them on the radio. He also said that he only heard about the CIA head's visit on the news. I feel sorry for the Americans, Haddad said. I did not know they are working against me, for years I was the only element in the area who fought against terrorism and communism.

[Begin Haddad recording] I heard that on the news, and I feel sorry for the Americans. Why they are working against me I don't know, because I am working for Lebanon. Why are they working against me? Because I don't let the communists come into the country and the terrorists to come to control the country. [end recording]

[Hecht] He totally rejects empty ideas according to which he would serve as a liaison officer between the IDF and the Lebanese Army.

[Begin Haddad recording] It will be a job without any influence, without any authority. Like reporter, or something like this. [end recording]

[Hecht] This is a post without any influence or real authority. To be a liaison officer is more or less like being a journalist, Haddad said.

ALGERIA

UK, FRG, SFRY NATIONALS DETAINED BY WORKERS

NC111304 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Algiers, April 11 (AFP) -- Thirteen foreign technicians employed by a West German geophysical prospecting firm have been held prisoner by Algerian workers on a site in southern Algeria since last Monday, a Western diplomatic source confirmed here today.

The source said about 100 Algerians had prevented two Britons, nine West Germans and one Yugoslav working for the West German firm GBS from leaving the site to press their demands for salary increases and improved working conditions.

One of the German technicians was allowed to leave the site about 900 kms (600 miles) south of Algiers to explain the situation to local authorities and yesterday went to the Algerian capital.

The West German and British Embassies here have also approached the Algerian authorities, seeking help for their captive citizens.

A British consular spokesman said local authorities in Hassi Messaoud, about 230 kms (150 miles) from the site, after initially refusing to intervene, today agreed to "solve the problem".

Hostage Report Denied

NC112100 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Algiers, April 11 (AFP) -- The Algerian Foreign Ministry today denied reports that foreign technicians had been held hostage in southern Algeria by Algerian workers demanding better pay and conditions.

Reports from diplomatic sources and in the West German newspaper BILD ZEITUNG said that 10 West Germans, two Britons and a Yugoslav had been held for a week by more than 100 workers at an oil prospecting camp some 900 kilometres (600 miles) south of Algiers.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman also denied that the British and West German Embassies had made a formal request for the Algerian authorities to intervene. He said that Algerian police were at the scene and the situation was calm.

A well-informed source said that there had been a dispute between the Algerian workers and the West German GBS company, which had been slow to pay salary increases awarded by a local industrial tribunal.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES GREEN BOOK GROUP 11 APR

LD112036 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The leader thinker Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke today at the first international symposium, currently being held at Qar Yunis University in Banghazi, on the Green Book, the thoughts of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. About 1,000 thinkers from all over the world are participating. His speech concentrated on the fundamental aspects of the Third World theory and the immortal humanitarian theses.

He said: [read by announcer] No doubt you know that 2 years ago a large international conference, which was preceded by a preparatory committee meeting and attended by hundreds of political and revolutionary organizations struggling for freedom as well as delegations representing scores of nations from all over the world -- all of whom were members of the international forces representing the broad front struggling against imperialism, Zionism, and fascist reaction -- decided that Libya should be the permanent international headquarters for combating imperialism, racism, fascism, and reaction. This placed a big burden on the Libyan people. However, the fact that their country is shouldering such a serious responsibility and is an international headquarters of resistance (?for freedom) is an historic, international honor for the Libyan people.

He said: Coming to Libya entails consequences for those who have come as they will face harrassment and pressure from fascism and reaction as well as from imperialism and Zionism. In the end, all these pressures are the natural attempts of the forces of evil, who are obstructing the path of the forces of good, peace, progress, and freedom.

He said: In my opinion, this symposium differs from other international political gatherings because it is a gathering of living forces from all parts of the world -- the forces which do not possess the gun or the bomb, which can be used by any lunatic. You possess moral strength, the strength of the word. As the Bible says, in the beginning there was the word -- the word which expresses the heritage of mankind. Through this word, mankind expresses his aspirations for the future, and translates the concept of human civilization.

The brother leader reaffirmed that those who possess atomic and other types of weapons actually possess means of destruction contrary to civilization. Those who possess the word and the proof and the means of culture do not possess the means of civilization and the means of progress. [sentence as heard] He said: Those men and women gather around the word and the research in order to solve the political and economic problems of the world. They search for the true interpretation of history in the first, second, and third chapters of the Green Book. He pointed out that this at least gives some hope that mankind has forces of good, peace, and progress.

The brother leader said that this meeting differs from the meeting of the Security Council, whose name may inspire some confidence but which is actually a council dominated by the superpowers, who legalize hostile policies by using the veto privilege against the will of the small nations who represent the overwhelming majority of people at the United Nations. It also differs from the international political gatherings which are often dominated by the Machiavellian spirit, ethics, and policy and which are under pressure from imperialism and the superpowers.

I consider this gathering to be a great moral support for the Libyan people who are faced with repeated imperialist provocations, such as the aggression in the Gulf of Sidra, which is an integral part of our territorial waters and which is crucial to the security and preservation of Libya's territorial integrity. The leader added: The Libyan people are being subjected to barbaric military attempts, economic and political blockades, and military threats from the imperialist forces and the lackey forces of colonialism.

He said: As much as those who are on the Jamahiriyah's borders may appear, according to all measurements, to be barbaric, lackeys, reactionaries, facists, and very backward and ultimately appear as if they are blockading the Jamahiriyah's wide international outlook toward the unlimited forces, such as the one now meeting at Qar Yunis University, appears. [sentence as heard] Thus, these reactionary, fascist, and lackey regimes' blockades as well as the U.S. forces' blockade of Libya become ineffective and dwarfed by the real support the living forces of the world give to the Libyan people, the living forces which are manifested by the people who stand by the Libyan people. They are also manifested by the repeated gatherings on Libyan territory of the forces from all over the world who are struggling for freedom. They are manifested by this symposium.

He added that the living force is a friend of the Jamahiriyah and stands by it. Naturally the forces hostile to progress must be hostile to the Jamahiriyah: It is unnatural that the United States should befriend us; it is unnatural that Zionism, or the racist regimes in Africa, or the facist or reactionary regimes should befriend us. If we befriend these regimes, this means that we become their friend. This cannot be. We are the natural and historic opposite of the United States because the latter is an imperialist force. We are a natural and historic opposite of Zionism, which was condemned at the United Nations as a form of racism. We are the opposite of racism, racism and reaction, and ultimately of all the regimes and forces which are hostile to us and which declare to the world that they oppose what is taking place in the Jamahiriyah -- thus opposing democracy, freedom, peace, and progress.

We are ultimately not disturbed by the U.S. military threat because it is the duty of the United States, as an imperialist force hostile to freedom to threaten the Jamahiriyah. The brother leader said that the U.S. fleet's paramount task is to threaten the Jamahiriyah because it calls for people's freedom; for the equality of nations, large and small, at the United Nations for abolishing the veto privilege; for equality among races, irrespective of religion, language and color; and because the Jamahiriyah is the cornerstone of a new era, the era of the masses, the era in which everything is settled in favor of the popular masses.

The brother leader explained that mankind is now at an impasse and is experiencing an economic and political crisis as well as a crisis of civilization. Arrogance is on the increase. The strong are now capable of ruling forever and of denying others their rights. Everyone including the American people, now know that America has become a dishonorable member of the international community. It is suffering from a disease that is likely to destroy itself as well as others. America is suffering from the disease of power to the extent that it has reached the state of megalomania in the Reagan era. It is rather bizarre that the American people would elect an individual such as Reagan, who cannot distinguish between Hollywood and the international arena.

After this childish paranoid policy he will be exercising during his term of office, we ask the American people to learn a lesson and put an end to such examples once and for all -- and in the future to not choose Reagan or anyone like him -- because America is a superpower and has a grave responsibility to the world. It should be the most rational state, but regrettably it is now the one in the international community that is the most paranoid, arrogant, and naive. A state such as the United States should be an extremely rational state. It should not have a provocative, defiant policy. America's policy today is one of economic blockade, threat by fleet, terror, production of more nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs, and opening of more bases in peaceful states.

He stressed that the American people are endangered by the American policy. He said: All human beings want a country like the United States to be a wise country with a balanced policy, a country which uses its enormous resources and exploits these resources for the good of mankind.

The leader pointed out: We are struggling so that the Jamahiriyah will triumph and so that everything will be in the interests of the popular masses in the interests of the ordinary citizen -- not so that an ordinary U.S. citizen can get authority as president, but so that a popular authority can be established from a popular struggle. He said: We are talking about the U.S. imperialist policy under the leadership of the U.S. Administration, term after term. The American people are actually helpless, because the decisionmakers in America are not the American people, but the black house, into which all the bad U.S. intelligence reports pour, the U.S. intellitence which, according to its own rule, suppresses everything for the sake of ending mankind or even America itself, so that American intelligence, the Pentagon -- which houses the mind, which controls the destroying war machine -- and the exploiting capitalist class, which manages the huge exploiting companies, can survive.

He said: Capitalism in America is the Zionist force, whose final strategic policy entails destroying America so that a force will emerge that is administered by Zionism. The leader added: You are now witnessing the alliance between Zionism and the U.S. Administration in the Middle East. As we have said, a country such as America should have been neutral in the Middle East, if not neutral toward the people against whom an injustice was carried out -- the homeless people, the Palestinian people, who are living in tents and refugee camps. The brother leader asked: Where did these Palestinian refugees who are in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the rest of the Arab states -- and who have even reached America and every country where there is a group of Palestinians -- come from? Where did they come from? From Palestine. Why? Because Zionism occupied their country. Therefore, they are the people of Palestine. America should have stood by these dispersed and homeless people. America should have used its power to deter the Israeli aggression against Lebanon which destroyed towns and camps, killed 30,000 ordinary innocent citizens -- both Lebanese and Palestinians -- who were mowed down by the Zionist forces with America's support, with American weapons and under the American umbrella thanks to America's veto privilege at the Security Council. America should have stood by the Lebanese people in order to stop the aggression.

The leader asked: Why was America given the veto privilege and a permanent seat at the Security Council? Was it not for checking aggression and the establishment of peace? This right has now been used to support aggression, to threaten peace and to support colonialization. Therefore, it is now the right of the people of the United Nations to reconsider the veto privilege and to withdraw it from those who from the very beginning, have used it for purposes contrary to the original intentions. Generally speaking, this man should create a new revolutionary culture in the world through you at your own various universities, papers, positions, and platforms.

The leader added: If we triumph in staging a cultural revolution in the world, the ordinary man will triumph over the forces of evil which are now controlling him.

The leader said: This alliance between Zionism and the United States in the Middle East conceals something which is opposite to it -- hostility. [sentence as heard] Zionism is a real enemy of the American people. The current alliance is not between the American people and Zionism; it is between the American Administration and Zionism, between the evil force, which makes decisions despite the American people, and Zionism. The leader reaffirmed that Zionism will embroil the American Administration year after year until America itself is sacrificed to Zionism. You will witness this every time the world is on the brink of war thanks to the aggressive Israeli policy. Then America will be committed to adopting the same Israeli attitude, no matter how unjust this attitude may be. We who are here today may still be alive and may witness the end of the destruction of America, thanks to Zionism and America's blind commitment to Zionism's whims to expand in the Middle East and the Arab homeland.

The leader said: America now is being destroyed from inside by Zionism. America is now being used to serve Zionism and not to serve the interests of the American citizens.

JALLUD ADDRESSES GREEN BOOK SESSION 10 APR

LD111752 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Al-Bayan Al-Awwal, Apr 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday addressed the evening session of 1st international conference on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's ideology (the Green Book in theory and practice). He expressed the Libyan people's appreciation for the intellectuals and researchers taking part in this political and ideological rally.

He said, "A humane ideology has united all these intellectuals to score victory for all of us, whatever our race or religion or location...we were very attentive to this rally because many of the research papers were of a political character".

He added, "I would like to assert some fundamentals, for we must recognize how the ideological movement started and how it began as an aristocratic ideology. Plato and Aristotle propounded aristocratic thought despite their call for the (?utopian) city...

"Bourgeois thought appeared in the transition from feudalism to capitalism, the transition to industrialisations and to the industrial-agricultural society, and from rural society to the city society...

"The stage of industrial development and the rise of the bourgeoisie created more developed society than feudalism. It exploited a large number of slaves, but it also meant a positive transformation for the slaves whose socio-political consciousness witnessed a big development. This stage has also allowed the slave to become partners. Thus, ideology entered a new stage, that of the vanguard and the elite, because the masses brought forth forces which appeared in the 18th and 19th centuries".

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that the human struggle never stopped and that the final stage of ideology is the product of the ideology of all the people and not that of an elite or a pioneering group. He added that the twentieth century is the century of the peoples where the masses will play their political, economic and social role directly and without representation.

Staff Major Jallud talked about the third universal theory saying that it is the theory of the masses which calls on the people to replace the authoritarian tools represented in the king, the president, the parliament and the ruling class. The political freedom, he asserted, will be meaningless unless supported by economic and social freedom where all classes are abolished. Staff Major Jallud pointed out that dictatorships get their political, economic and social power from the people. And therefore the third universal theory is based on the people assuming all instruments of rule and becoming the political, economic and social authority. All the thinkers of the world, East and West, agree that the people should replace any other authoritarian rule.

Theoretically speaking he said "you can not be more democratic than having the people in power instead of the ruler and no one can ignore this fact and I doubt it if any philosopher or thinker could prove the opposite." The third universal theory advocates that any people intending to apply the masses theory should take into account the history of the country and its cultural development because the third universal theory gives special importance to this aspect."

The Green Book calls on all nations and peoples to respect their history, culture and civilization. The intellectual must prove himself in practice because the stage of ideology confined for hundreds of years to the universities is over.

He said that ideology nowadays has confirmed itself in solving the political, economic and social problems and the technological advancement and problems of mankind impels ideology to produce urgent remedy to solve the economical and social problems.

He added that a question might be put forward accusing the theory of anarchy in application while from the theoretical point of view it is impossible for any liberal, fanatic or impartial person to criticize this theory.

"It is possible to say this theory is probably an ideal and hard to apply theory". He added he went on [as received] that the direct democracy which was applied in Athens and ended due to the lack of organizing the people in various places and how they could not gather hundreds of thousands of people in one place leading to the emergence of representation. Many of parliamentary regimes are still affected by the incident which gathered 20,000 people. He said the Green Gook offers the practical solution for this problem through dividing the people into people's congresses.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud said that the Green Book provides a practical solution to problems such as sovereignty and legislation. The people, he said, can be divided to basic people's congresses, similar to the system applied in the Jamahiriyah, which can be applied anywhere of the world regardless of the number of inhabitants. He added: "There is no relation between the theoretical and practical solution", "we in the Jamahiriyah have put forward a practical solution for the problems of sovereignty and legislation. Ideology should be able to solve people's problems unlike Socrates' ideology. The applications of this universal theory, despite our attempts to make Libya a testing laboratory for the theory, remain Libyan applications. Therefore it is important to distinguish between the theoretical and the practical on one side and the application of the theory in Libya on the other. These three matters should be carefully dealt with and clear".

Staff Major Jallud said that the papers presented to this international seminar were very descriptive and lacked deep ideological analysis.

He added that the Green Book rejects the traditional ideologies and that the ideology which we thought of in the past as a salvation for humanity has now become a traditional ideology.

He added that dictum, the revolutionary vanguard force is the conscious of the masses and the one which is aware of the masses' problem and can solve them, is a worn out dictum and out of date. [sentence as received] this group can not negate the role of the masses. It can only agitate the masses and enable the masses to decide for themselves.

Greek philosophy cannot act as an introduction to the third universal theory. We can criticise these philosophies in order to understand the development of human ideologies and the jamahiri ideology. We should not mix the past philosophies and the jamahiri ideology.

What we need is an analytical approach instead of a descriptive one in order to make the masses more confident and handle themselves for the first time after thousands of years.

Staff Major Jallud also talked in his speech of the technological revolution and its effects on thought. This century has, he said, made man think in a practical way which trivialised human thoughts.

He said the crisis of the world is not giving the third universal theory and the ideology of the masses the importance they deserve.

He said: "In our opinion there are two analyses for such attitude: Either the Third World countries have an inferiority complex because we are characterless due to the colonialist cultural rule and therefore we do not trust ourselves and do not accept a Third World country like Libya to produce a theory on the one hand and the intellectuals of the advanced countries are prejudiced against this ideology on the other, or the opportunist and dogmatic way of thinking has inhibited mankind due to the level of technology which instead of helping mankind it crushed him and ended his role and changed his thinking into an opportunist and pragmatic one. This is a critical way of thinking and in order to reach a comprehensive solution to man's problems we should head towards ideology because we believe the world is suffering ideology crisis -- a shortage of thought. The thinkers, intellectuals and philosophers will not be able to offer solutions unless they give priority to the ideological issue and find the scientific solution to those problems.

"This is an imperative condition for this comprehensive solution. The second condition is a presence of a group of committed ideologists who are the product of the stage reached by the human ideology that is the ideology of the masses. Through their sharing in the masses' movements and people's uprisings in the world they can offer the theoretical and practical solutions to man's problems. He referred to the role that might have been played by the German revolution which started as a popular uprising and was aborted by party conspiracy."

Staff Major Jallud pointed in his speech to the economic movements that have called for the abolition of private property. He said the abolition of private property does not mean an end to expolitation. The ending of exploitation can only come by the abolition of wage earning.

He said the transformation from individual (private) capitalism to state capitalism will not abolish exploitation. Wage earners, he said, will remain wage earners and exploitation will continue, because the exploited individual does not care whether the state or individual is exploiting him.

Staff Major Jallud told the participants at the conference that "our work does not end at this conference because we are searching for fundamental solutions, and this requires follow-up."

He continued: "An imperialist conspiracy is being hatched by the capitalist-imperialist and reactionary-bourgeois media that have maintained silence with regard to the historical attempt that is being carried out in Libya and on jamahiri (mass) ideology which is, in reality, a threat that would disrupt all calculations and end imperialism, colonialism and the forces of evil..."

He continued: "We want people who are committed to this cause because humanity is in the throes of a moral and ideological crisis. We have tried to define human struggle as being part of a theory that is first the result of human struggle and is also seen as the natural product of the masses' movement..."

He added: "The Green Book is a true expression of the Jamahiri movement that ended the role of intellectualism and elitism and assumed their role. The morality of mass ideology is based on natural principles born with man, together with the freedom fighting movement waged by the Jamahiri movement. All this led to the formulation of the universal theory and the Green Book. The journey of humanity has been one from primitive man to civilisation to the technological era, and all throughout, man has been deformed..."

He added: "Apart from fundamentally erupting the political, economic and social revolutions, the Green Book also brought about the moral revolution which is very important to the first three revolutions..."

MOROCCO

BOUABID ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NEW PARTY

LD111744 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Casablanca, April 11 (MAP) -- A twelfth political party has just been officially created in Morocco. "The constitutional Union" closed its constituent congress on Sunday by electing Premier Maati Bouabid as president, and by electing the members of the Administrative Commission and of the Executive Bureau.

In an address he made during the closing session, Mr Bouabid said the creation of this party consolidates the irreversible democratic process in Morocco. He said the party was attached to the teachings of Islam, King Hassan II of Morocco and the constitutional monarchy. He added that his party's approach to economic, social and cultural development was characterized by objectivity and exchange of opinions in an atmosphere of frankness and clarity.

Mr Bouabid also hailed the courage of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces in defending the country's territorial integrity.

The constituent congress was opened on Saturday.

SOMALIA

AFP: HUNDREDS ACCEPT AMNESTY OFFER, RETURN

PA101620 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Mogadishu, April 10 (AFP) -- Dissension within the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF], the main opposition group fighting to overthrow President Mohamed Siad Barre's regime, has caused the influx of people taking advantage of a presidential amnesty, according to diplomatic circles here.

According to the Somali news agency SONNA, 597 people have already taken advantage of the amnesty for dissidents inside and outside Somalia announced by President Barre in February. The deadline expires on Wednesday.

The diplomatic circles said this major inflow of ex-servicemen and civilians apparently followed a recent row sparked by a former member of the anti-Barre movement, Yassin Ibrahim Magan, who in an interview with radio Mogadishu accused SSDF leader Abdullahi Yusuf of "cold-bloodedly killing and inprisoning several leading members of the front."

Mr. Magan, a former professor at Somalia's Lafole University who recently surrendered to the Somali security forces, said that besides a split over Libyan money and which clan should lead the SSDF, he had been "fed up" with the overwhelming Russian-Ethiopian pressures on the front's internal affairs.

Radio Mogadishu is daily interviewing those who have returned in response to the amnesty in an effort to persuade more people who had left the country for political reasons to return home. President Barre yesterday met 200 of those who had returned and assured them they could return to their former jobs without obstruction. A source close to the SSDF confirmed that seven members of the organisation have been imprisoned since last year following disagreements within the movement.

Meanwhile, Colonel Yusuf last night warned SSDF supporters in a speech broadcast by the rebels' station, monitored in Nairobi, of "plots" attempting to sow discord in the movement and called for unity among dissident groups fighting the Barre regime.

"The SSDF calls on its colleagues from other Somali fronts to unite since they are all fighting for a common goal and against a common enemy," he said. Col. Yusuf, who was marking the fifth anniversary of a coup attempt against President Barre, urged the Somali population to ignore "the lies spread by their enemy, backed by Siad Barre." He added that the SSDF was enjoying its "finest hour" since it was formed five years ago.

Other exiled Somali opposition groups include the Somali National Movement (SNM), which operates mainly in northern Somalia from bases in Ethiopia. The SNM is more pro-Western than the SSDF, with which it formed an alliance last December.

ROME REPORTS FIGHTING, QUOTES FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111847 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The situation in the Horn of Africa. The pressure exerted by Ethiopia on Somalia; the visit paid to Rome by the Somali minister of foreign affairs, a visit just ended, enables us to review this question. Antonio Pajani reports:

Fighting has now been continuing for months on the Somali-Ethiopian border. Tension between the two former Italian colonies goes back many years, however. Following the 1977 war, hostilities were resumed on 30 June last year when the 8th Ethiopian Division entered Somali territory. Today, after a series of offensives and counter offensives, Ethiopian units are solidly positioned in certain parts of Somalia. Great anxiety is being felt at the Ministry of Defense in Mogadishu, as it is feared that at any time the Ethiopian troops may be given the order to launch a final attack.

The Somalis are at great risk. According to Mogadishu, the Ethiopian Army can depend on consistent help from the Soviet Union and other countries that are its allies. But who, and how many, are the foreigners deployed among the Ethiopian divisions. The answer is given by the Somali minister of foreign affairs, Jama Barre.

[Begin Barre recording in Somali, with superimposed Italian translation] The foreign forces existing today include between 17-20,000 Cubans, nearly 6-7,000 assorted forces from the countries of East Europe, 2,500 (Farasis) and others. [end recording]

But the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia -- the two countries of the Horn of Africa -- involves Europe to a considerable degree. If Addis Ababa were to succeed in winning the contest with Mogadishu, the Soviet Union would conquer a fundamental control point on the oil route. It is precisely for this reason that Somalia, a poor country, on which the state of war bears very harshly, has requested help from the West and, in particular, from Italy. In the past few days an executive protocol of a technical cooperation agreement was signed, providing for Italian credits and aid to Somalia totalling 300 billion lira. To help guarantee stability in the Horn of Africa, military aid has been reaching Mogadishu for several months now.

Barre Holds News Conference

AU111953 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, April 11 -- At least 30,000 foreign "military" are currently fighting alongside the Ethiopian forces on the front against Somalia, Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre told a press conference here today. He said the foreign (?forces) include twenty thousand Cubans, ten thousand Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian and Czechoslovak troops "camouflaged as experts" and two thousand Libyans. Jama Barre added that the situation in the Horn of Africa is "dangerous" and recalls the one preceding the Second World War.

Barre met Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo last week. He said Italy "has an idea and [words indistinct] for a contribution to solving the crisis in the area. But he also argued that all initiatives had little hope of success because of Ethiopia's "policy of colonialization". "Any good-will mission finishes by running up against this obstacle", Jama Barre alleged.

According to the Somali minister, the first step towards a [word indistinct] must be the evacuation of all non-African troops and (?self-determination) for the people of Ogaden: the area disputed by Somalia and Ethiopia. According to Jama Barre, Somalia is currently giving a home to two million refugees from Ogaden, of whom seven hundred thousand are housed in camps.

During his meeting with Colombo, Jama Barre signed an agreement for the application of an accord by which Italy will pump 300 billion lire into Somalia's three-year development plan.

Milan Paper Interviews Barre

AU111545 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, April, 11 -- "Once again the great European nations close their eyes, thinking everything will end up without too much damage", Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre said in an interview today on the tense situation between his country and Ethiopia. In an interview appearing in today's issue of the Milan daily "CORRIERE DELLA SERA", Jama Barre, who was in Rome a few days ago for talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo, said frankly what Somalia expects from Italy appropos the situation in the Ogaden.

"The Ogaden was never an Ethiopian province.... But a land inhabited exclusively by Somalis".

The Somali foreign minister said that Ethiopia took over the Ogaden in the last century, after Somalia was divided up by various European nations, including Italy, and that Ethiopia is a "colonialist power". "The difference now lies in the fact that Europeans have decolonized while Ethiopia is trying by all means to keep its colonies".

"All colonies must disappear", Jama Barre added, "and the people of the Ogaden have the right to self-determination, like the Palestinians, the people of Namibia and of South Africa".

The Somali official denied the charge that Somalia follows a "revisionist" policy on its borders and added that "between Somalia and Ethiopia there never was an officially recognized border". Jama Barre then pointed out that Europeans delude themselves if they think that "by economically assisting the regime of Mengistu, Ethiopia will break off from the Soviet Union. The regime in Addis Ababa cannot free itself from Soviet control even if it wanted to. This is the reality".

Pointing out that Cuban, Soviet, East German, Bulgarian forces are present in Ethiopia, the Somali foreign minister concludes saying that "the possibility of averting the worst and of reaching a peaceful solution still exists. All that is needed is that the principle of self-determination be applied".

MOGADISHU REPORTS REPULSE OF ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS

EA121205 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Summary] A Defense Ministry spokesman said today that the enemy Abyssinian forces and their allies carried out two air and land attacks on the areas of (Balambaleh) in (Ghelgudut) region and that both attacks were repulsed, with the Abyssinian forces suffering humiliation on both occasions. The spokesman said that the Abyssinian forces carried out the first attack yesterday at 0600 and the second at 1000. The Abyssinian forces retreated to their bases having suffered heavy casualties in terms of men and materials.

CHAD

MISKINE: SECURITY COUNCIL DECISION GREAT VICTORY

AB111900 Paris AFP in French 1747 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine today in Ndjamena described the fact that the UN Security Council agreed to debate Chad's complaint against Libya as "a great victory for Chad." According to the Chadian minister, Libya did everything to block Chad's request introduced at the Security Council by the Ndjamena authorities against Libya which has been occupying the Aouzou Strip, 150,000 square kilometers of northern Chad since 1973. Mr Miskine, who was speaking on his return from New York, stated that apart from Benin, which adopted a "regrettable" position, and a "big power," which he declined to name but which could be the Soviet Union, which took a not surprising position, Chad was not alone in pleading its cause at the Security Council. Mr Miskine stated that almost all the permanent members and nonpermanent members of the council are friends of Chad.

BARDAI: U.S. SUFFERS DEFEAT IN SECURITY COUNCIL

AB101011 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1800 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] We have received fresh news on the great diplomatic setback which Washington suffered at the United Nations. In fact, informed sources in New York report that the United States was unable to persuade the members of the Security Council to support the so-called complaint filed by Hissein Habre, the slaughterer, at the U.S. incitment. When the delegates of nonaligned and socialist countries intervened and called for the closing of the debates, the council decided to put an end to the deliberations. Concerning the unilateral move made by the U.S. representative and current president of the Security Council, without prior consultation with other delegates, the move raised a general outcry of protests. The representatives of the nonaligned and the socialist countries objectively expressed their total disapproval of the unfortunate move. They also expressed the view that the move may cast discredit on the Security Council and tarnish its image. The various speakers described the U.S. move as an abuse of the procedure. Those sources at the United Nations explain that several delegates pointed out that Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate, has gone beyond her powers in exerting pressure on some representatives and ambassadors. For his part, the Soviet representative held the view that the president of the council departed from the final declaration which had been approved, adding that the changes introduced by Jeane Kirkpatrick were in contradiction with the exact presidential declaration and were, therefore, only the views of the United States.

Lastly, for international observers, the U.S. diplomatic scandal proves that the FAN's unfortunate move at the United Nations fell through because it exposed the U.S. intention to use Chad to attack the Jamahiriya. We pointed out that Hissein Habre's FAN has no right to speak on behalf of Chad. They have displayed to the whole world their true nature as agents in the pay of the United States.

LE SOIR INTERVIEWS GUNT'S GOUKOUNI OUEDDEI

PM111012 Brussels LE SOIR in French 2-4 Apr 83 p 3

[Etienne Ugeux report: "Meeting With Goukouni Oueddei"]

[Excerpt] After a 4-day wait a Libyan Fokker registered under the name "African Airlines" landed at Gouro.

It was to take us back to Sabha (in Libya) after an all-too-brief stopover in Bardai for a meeting with Goukouni Queddei. The National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] leader, dressed in combat fatigues and wearing tennis shoes, received us in a modest dwelling. His manner was pleasant and his eyes burned with an inner fire. He looked older than his 37 years with his already graying hair.

In reply to our questions he explained that the very rapid reorganization of his army is not a miracle, that the forces have been reformed and are already operating in many parts of the country. He added that the two bases on the front are, as we were able to observe, Ounianga Kebir and Gouro. Today, he said, the new objective is Fava Largeau, which he described as the "key" to Chad where the main enemy forces, Hissein Habre's spearhead, are concentrated.

Goukouni did not conceal the efficacy of Libyan aid, which is supplying him with abundant equipment, but denied, and was backed up by his entourage, any participation in the operations by Libyan soldiers or by an "Islamic legion," -- "unfounded accusations made by the imperialists," he said. He maintained that he alone leads the legal government and that his legitimacy is, moreover, recognized by the "progressive" peoples who support him.

With regard to Hissein Habre's recent appeal to the Security Council to regain sovereignty over the Aouzou Strip (occupied by Libya since 1973), Goukouni expressed the view that his enemy is aware of his weakness and that it is a panic reaction aimed at internationalizing the conflict.

Envisaging his return to Ndjamena (the capital), Oueddei stated that he will establish a much more "radical" government there than in the past. With regard to France, he told us: "It pains me even to mention France's name. I trusted Mitterrand but his government disappointed me. His behavior toward Chad can be explained by the U.S. imperialists' extremes."

"French Intervention"

We heard the same thing 2 days later in Tripoli (Libya) where we met with Colonel Kamougue, a southerner and vice president of the national salvation government (another name for the GUNT). "Why be surprised by the Libyan aid," he said, "Al-Qadhdhafi has always helped us and when we asked him to withdraw his troops from Ndjamena he did so. We venture to think that Libya feels that its duty is to help our revolution. It also fears for its security should Chad fall into the imperialists' hands. Chad's security guarantees that of Libya. As for France, it too was revolutionary and it ought, therefore, to respect our revolution. It is unacceptable that it should have intervened to try to break up the resistance in the south of the country."

And Col Kamougue spoke at length about the French intervention. According to him it occurred on 5 February, the date of the start of an operation to comb the Massala region.

Almost 400 French paratroopers from the Barracudas (the name given to the French intervention force in the Central African Republic) invaded this whole region of southern Chad. The French used large-scale military means, particularly six Puma helicopters. While they were searching the forest seeking Kamougue's "rebels," the Central African Republic's Army surrounded Sabo village to capture the Chadian soldiers hiding there. "The Barracudas," the colonel stressed, "penetrated deep into Chadian territory. That operation only ended on 18 February. But it is impossible to crush the will of a people struggling against oppression and fascism," Kamougue concluded.

BENIN

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER SEES KEREKOU, COMMENTS

AB112048 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] This morning the Polish foreign minister visited the office of President Kerekou. Comrade Stefan Olszowski began an official visit to our country yesterday. He was accompanied to this audience by Comrade Tiamiou Adjibade, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Upon leaving the presidential office, the Polish minister expressed his satisfaction at being received by the Beninese head of state.

[Begin recording of interpreter in French] I have been greatly impressed by the personality of President Brigadier Mathieu Kerekou as well as the deep analysis he made on the various problems affecting our countries. The comrade president made a deep analysis of the problems facing the People's Republic of Benin. He also informed us about development projects of this country within the framework of your revolution and under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin. I must say with admiration that President Kerekou is well abreast of Poland's internal problems. He is well informed about the crisis we experienced and the current situation as well as the steps Poland is taking to improve our situation. For my part, I had the opportunity to inform Comrade President Brigadier Kerekou about our problems and those connected with our stability and my country's future development. I assured the comrade president that Poland was, is, and will remain an unfailing link within the community of socialist and progressive countries and it will continue on the path of cooperation and mutual assistance with progressive countries. I also informed the comrade president of the talks between my colleague, Comrade Tiamiou Adjibade, and I as well as those between experts, aides, and specialists of both Polish and Beninese sides. I was honored to deliver to Comrade President Kerekou an official invitation from the supreme authorities of our party and government to pay an official visit to Poland. [End recording]

GHANA

COMMENTARY DECRIES ACTIVITIES OF CIA, MOSAD

AB112120 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] A glance at the headlines of world news in the past few days reveal a sordid reality of an increase in the murderous activities of the United States and its Central Intelligence Agency against developing countries seeking freedom and peace. One, on 31 March the special adviser to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] exposed a document from the West German Embassy revealing the bloody hands of the CIA in plots to overthrow the PNDC, invade Ghana with mercenaries, and return our society into the pits of backwardness. Two, in Nicaragua last week, the highly respected NEW YORK TIMES exposed the Reagan administration's short-sighted designs to overthrow a popular democratic revolution that has uprooted half a century of U.S.-backed tyranny. Three, Grenada, little Grenada, with not more than 1 million population revealed CIA plots to dump that beautiful island into chaos and anarchy. Four, on Saturday, a student from El Salvador appealed to Ghanaians to protest against U.S. plans to send its own troops to intervene directly in the civil war there and to kill yet more human beings. Five, again in Managua, Nicaragua, the second-in-command of El Salvador's popular forces was coldly murdered over the weekend.

It is undoubted that the blood-stained hands of the CIA were at their dirty game. Six, then in Portugal, the representative of the PLO was also coldly murdered around the same time. In this case, like all the murdered Palestinian and progressive or Arab leaders, the hands of the CIA's topmost partner, Mosad, the Israeli intelligence, can be seen.

The list is unending. Many are not even publicized but the reality is the same. The results are the same -- murder and setbacks in popular movements for social liberation.

The special adviser's revelation has unfortunately enough not received the militant reaction by progressive and democratic forces as it deserves. In a word, these acts of murder, destabilization, and anarchy are the highest expression of the politics of imperialism. Here is a reality that makes concrete the daily presence of imperialism. Imperialism is made naked as the reality it is. What is also real is the role of the Israeli intelligence, the Mosad, which is the real plotter of terrorism in the Middle East. But it is not only there that this cousin of the CIA operates. It operates in Latin America. It gives daily assistance to the apartheid regime and hounds progressive African leaders from the Cape to Cairo and from Dakar to Addis Ababa.

Much as the CIA gets exposed, the Mosad is not well-known though its wanton crimes are as equally despicable. We have learnt from 31 March press conference that the Mosad is the sole agent recruiting and training mercenaries with the reactionary Ghanians camped in some neighboring countries. But like CIA, the Mosad's acts of destabilization are done through many channels. Unsuspecting nationals sometimes become victims of such seemingly harmless activities by these deadly intelligence agencies. They use the students' front, the workers' movement, and the circles of business people. At this moment of intensified CIA-backed conspiracies, we cannot take anything for granted. To repeat, the CIA and the Mosad use unsuspecting citizens for their dangerous purposes. Is it a coincidence that it is in these times that a group calling itself Ghana-Israeli Students' Friendship Association was launched on the campus of the University of Ghana in March? To repeat, the students and lecturers who organized this friendship association with Israel may be honest, unsuspecting, but misguided citizens simply creating an organ for friendship with the people of Israel. Fine. However, it is not too late to warn that it is just such outfits that the CIA and the Mosad need to undertake their murderous clandestine operations. The CIA and the Israeli intelligence must be exposed more often. Beyond that, only the organized force of the people conscious of who their friends and enemies are can defeat these attempts to derail a people's movement for progress. After all, as the PNDC chairman said in Tripoli, "the CIA or the Mosad cannot assassinate the masses" and as Kwame Nkrumah wrote some years back, "only the permanancy of the masses guarantees the victory of the African Revolution."

LIBERIA

DOE ADDRESSES NATION ON REDEMPTION DAY 11 APR

AB111250 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1120 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Liberian head of state Samuel Doe's address to the nation on the third anniversary of the military takeover on 11 April in Monrovia -- live]

[Text] My distinguished colleagues, Excellencies Ja'far Numayri, president of the Republic of Sudan, and Major Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, other distinguished visiting guests, Mr Vice Head of State,

Mr Speaker, Mr Secretary General and members of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], members of the Cabinet, Mr Chief of Staff and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Mr Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Military Tribunal, Mr Chairman and members of the National Constitution Commission, doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, labor and industrial leaders, members of the clergy, my fellow citizens far and near:

It is indeed a pleasure and honor to have here in our midst today our distinguished colleagues and [word indistinct] friends President Ja'far Numayri of the Republic of Sudan and Maj Bernardo Vieira of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Their presence here on this (?auspicious) occasion is a true testimony of the sincerity, friendship, and solidarity they have always demonstrated toward the revolutionary government and the people of Liberia. We are also appreciative to all our other guests from far and near who responded to our invitation by their presence.

My fellow citizens, once again in the destiny of our nation, history demands that we stand before you today to reflect on the great challenges facing us as a government and the prospects for increased development of our nation. The laws of nature dictate that on such an occasion we must give due reverence to God who guides the destinies of men and nations for his manifold blessings to us all as a nation and people. The compassion that inspired Liberia's first popular revolution and the burning spirit that prepared us toward the daring adventure remain as strong today as it was on 12 April 1982. After 3 years, we find ourselves today contesting against the forces that threaten the very foundations of our revolution. However, we have been duly guided by providence and reason in dealing with the challenges that come our way from day to day. We have endeavored to preserve and promote our institutions, to encourage and protect freedom and human dignity, and to permit our people to enjoy their rights as citizens of a free nation.

As we enter this new era of our nation-building, it is incumbent upon us as a mature people to practice love and understanding among all and promote those noble characteristics that will bind us as brothers and sisters.

My fellow citizens, the world economy remains in a state of serious crisis demonstrated by a very low growth rate, high unemployment, prolonged monetary instability and social maladjustment. The high cost of borrowing frustrates the implementation of our development plan and makes the already heavy monetary burden impossible to bear. Fallen prices of commodities as the due answer to external borrowing [as heard] have also contributed to the bleak economic outlook of our country and of many developing and other developed nations. In the area of international cooperation, we note that Liberia continues to live up to its membership responsibility in international and regional economic organizations. The Economic Community of West African States and the Mano River Union continue to be the cornerstone of Liberian-African regional economic policy. In an effort to further concretize our association, we attended meetings of the authorities of heads of government [as heard] in Cotonou, the Republic of Benin, in May 1982. Also as an architect of the Mano River Union, Liberia has been steadfast in its support of the union's programs and activities. It was in this light that we participated in the summit meeting of the union which convened in Freetown in January of this year. It was encouraging to observe that the records of interunion trade have shown a significant increase and that progress has been made toward the harmonization of trade policy among the member states of the union. During last year, the union's forestry and maritime training institute, both located in Liberia, were formally dedicated. Construction of the new highway to [word indistinct] standard connecting Freetown and Monrovia is due to begin shortly. With the admission of the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea into the union and the continued growth and diversification of its activities, we see a brighter future for our organization.

My fellow citizens, most of the current problems of the Organization of African Unity originated from the unilateral admission of the Polisario front into the OAU by the secretary general, Edem Kodjo at a meeting in Addis Ababa last year. That move was opposed by many member states of the organization, Liberia being the leading figure in this protest. Accordingly, in June 1982 we called on chairman Arap Moi to convene an ordinary meeting of heads of state and government of the OAU to seek a lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue before convening the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya. In our message to the chairman, we stressed that we would not attend the summit if the Polisario front was represented. On 10 November last year, we however declared that Liberia would be represented at the Tripoli conference, having learned that the Polisario front had agreed to stay away.

Accordingly, we dispatched an advance Liberian delegation headed by the foreign minister, H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, to the ministerial meeting in the Libyan capital which should have prepared the agenda for the summit. As a result of the disruption of the ministerial meeting by Libya and her friends over the question of who should represent Chad, we were informed that several delegations boycotted the meeting. Consequently, we rescinded our decision to participate in the summit and ordered our delegation in Tripoli to return home without delay. Since then, African states have been employing means whereby the OAU summit can be reconvened. Liberia will not hesitate to be represented at the planned June meeting in Addis Ababa provided the same elements of disruption will not reassert themselves.

The need to extend our bilateral cooperation was underscored by the meaningful (?state) visits we made abroad since our last Redemption Day celebration. We visited the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Arab Republic of Egypt on two occasions, the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the United States of America, the Republic of France, and the Kingdom of Morocco. We also paid state visits to the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Sudan. During these travels, we made technical stopovers in Britain, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Our visit to India last month afforded the opportunity to participate in the summer summit of heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement. That was an excellent opportunity for Liberia's voice to be heard at the meeting attended by nearly 100 heads of government including kings, presidents, chairmen, prime ministers, crown princes, and foreign ministers from every corner of the globe. On that occasion, we seized the opportunity to personally confer with about 35 heads of state and government on bilateral issues affecting Liberia and their respective countries.

We are pleased to state that the vigorous and [word indistinct] collection campaign launched early this year by the finance minister and his very able lieutenant have yielded very encouraging dividends. We note with satisfaction revenue collected during the period March 1982-February 1983 increased by $11.6 million. We can attribute this achievement to the efforts of the Ministry of Finance. I am therefore delighted to express, on behalf of the council, congratulations to the minister of finance and his team for a job well done. [applause] We urge them to continue the good work. In spite of these increases, however, the total intake was still very short of projected figures, thus registering a continued deficit in the budgetary appropriations. We are still financially constrained in our commitment to business houses in Liberia, international organizations, and foreign governments. To meet these commitments we have to adjust drastically, cutting current expenditure across the board. Against this background, all ministries and agencies of government, including public corporations, must take into account the efforts being made by the government to control public spending and reflect a similar course of utmost retraint in their current expenditure. While we are embarking on strong measures to improve the general financial position of our country [words indistinct] are continually troubled by mismanagement, dishonesty, and selfishness.

From day to day, we observe the general abuse of opportunities and privileges afforded to people in leadership positions. In some quarters, such actions have led to unrests and in others it has contributed to the decline of morale among employees. We note with much regret that nurses are the most (?errant) participants in institutional unrest in our society. We also regret that doctors at the John F. Kennedy Hospital and the maternity center in Monrovia have also become a part of this institution. As you know, my fellow citizens, we have endeavored to remain true to our positions of liberty.

We have engaged ourselves in a series of dialogue and, on more than one occasion, pledged that as soon as our financial position improves, government will consider teachers, doctors, and nurses for salary increments and other benefits. All of the nurses have seemingly forgotten the first bold steps we took on the same day of our assumption to power by increasing the salaries of government employees making less than $200 a month. We are further puzzled at those who on their own volition accepted to be nurses and undertook training, most of them through partial or total government sponsorship. Their action represents a betrayal of their oath which mandates them to care for the sick, the aged, the helpless, and the handicapped. They have pledged that they will practice their profession faithfully, that they will free themselves from the artificial conventions of society. At the graduation ceremony of nurses at the then National Institute of Medical Arts in 1952, the late President Tubman said: "Nurses who permit patients to suffer, who are indifferent to their trust and obligations are a disgrace to the profession and must receive the penalties of a broken pledge."

We share this view in its totality. You will recall, fellow citizens, that in my address to the nation, 1 December 1982, I clearly stated that our new salary scheme will affect all those on government payroll. It was, however, stressed that that of nurses and teachers still occupy special place of consideration. In this connection, we mandated the minister of health and social welfare and the minister of education to prepare a list of persons in this category for submission to the council. We anticipated and expressed the hope funds saved from the [words indistinct] of government officials would be used to help fulfill our pledge to doctors, teachers, and nurses. Unfortunately, while we were considering the possibilities of implementing this plan, the nurses went on strike, and surprisingly they are being supported by doctors who enjoy numerous benefits from government. Many of the doctors have free government cars and are provided free gasoline; in addition they have duty free privileges that enable them to purchase private cars and gasoline. We note that during the recent crisis, many patients died as a result of neglect of medical personnel. We note, however, that private hospitals in Monrovia area were most helpful and we are appreciative to them for such assistance. We must make it clear, my fellow citizens, that as a military government, we would never submit to pressure from any source. We will never pay attention to anyone advocating strike as a solution to their problems and we should emphasize in no uncertain terms that while our government has done everything possible to keep workers on payroll, we will not hesitate to dismiss medical personnel or anyone breaking the laws of the country. We must further warn that this is the last time government will allow any group to strike.

At this time, fellow citizens, we must commend our teachers throughout the nation for their demonstrations of sympathy toward our financial situation since we conferred with them at the Monrovia city hall over a year ago. In view of their mature behavior, the council has decided in spite of our continued fiscal problems to adopt a small fringe benefit scheme to affect about 9,000 teachers throughout the country. [applause] This nontaxable fringe benefit will consist of a $24 per month across the board transportation allowance effective 1 July 1983. [applause] We understand that the National Union of Liberian Teachers has submitted a petition to the Ministry of Education for certain benefits including an extension of maternity leave for female teachers and special consideration for teachers at the [word indistinct] area. We hereby direct the minister of education to give due consideration to the appeals from the union.

It is our hope that the teachers will continue to demonstrate their loyalty and support for our government. It is worthy to state that in December 1982 the government negotiated for a $23.5 million loan with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to finance school projects which will involve the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the University of Liberia. This loan will enable government to undertake construction of 34 elementary schools throughout the country. Certainly construction of 10 schools have already begun in Maryland County, Grand Jeddah, Bong, and Bassa counties.

While the construction of new schools is in progress, we shall do everything possible to ensure that the existing ones are supplied with furniture and textbooks during the second semester of this academic year.

We are pleased to inform you that the construction of the new maternity center hospital near the John F. Kennedy center is progressing significantly. The project is being financed by a grant of $6 million from the Japanese Government and it should be completed within the next 6 months. This new maternity hospital is intended to bring relief to patients and staff at our Bassa community maternity center. We are most appreciative of the Japanese Government's aid and we are hopeful that greater considerations in other areas of our health needs will be given us by Japan.

You will observe, my fellow citizens, that upon assumption of power on 12 April 1980, the government of the PRC embarked upon the construction of modern barracks for men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia. We consider it our duty to provide adequate housing for men and women in arms, considering that they have been neglected for many years by the past governments. In this endeavor, we have utilized every available piece of land at the Barclay training center for the construction of modern housing units for soldiers and their families. Housing projects for Army personnel have also been completed in Voinjima, Lofa County; Gbarnga, Bong County; Sanniquellie, Nimba County; Zwedru, Grand Jeddah County and at Camp (Todi), Camp (Roror) and (Kong) air base.

As we celebrate this festive occasion, fellow citizens, take pride in the model achievement made by the Redemption Day Commission during the last year. We express special thanks and appreciation to the vice head of state and chairman of the National Redemption Day Commission for undertaking the following projects: a $2.6 million national archives center, a center which is nearing completion; a $300,000 market on the New Jersey Road; the paving of 1.3 mile three-way New Jersey Road at the cost of about $400,000 and the paving of (parade) streets in Monrovia at the cost of $85,000. The archives center was designed and supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development while the market was exclusively designed and constructed by this ministry. The three-way New Jersey Road and (parade) street projects were undertaken and completed by the Ministry of Public Works. We are indeed proud of these two ministries and of all who collaborated with them for the excellent spirit of national commitment as demonstrated by these achievements.

Consistent with our plans to have Redemption Day projects located in other parts of the nation, we have approved the construction of a modern million-dollar polytechnic university in Saint John, Grand Cape Mount County. The ground-breaking ceremonies for that project were held last Saturday. We are also pleased to inform you, fellow citizens, that since the ground-breaking ceremony for the building of the Liberian national sports complex on ELWA road 1 year ago, work at the site has also progressed significantly. Over one-third of the construction work on the project has been completed. We use this occasion to express our deep appreciation to the Government of the Peoples Republic of China for its commitment to the project. We also note with satisfaction the completion of Pan-African Plaza, a project undertaken by the Liberian-Libyan holding company.

A $17 million glass factory, the largest single investment launched since our revolution, is also to be established here for which ground-breaking has already been held.

My fellow citizens, we have realized that if great success is to be achieved in the reconstruction of our nation, we cannot continue to depend on financial aid from external sources. The time has come when we must depend on our own strength, initiatives, and sacrifices in the nation-building process. Being firm in this belief, the People's Redemption Council government has decided to launch a major road-building project starting from Gampa, Nimba County, to Harper, Maryland County. The Ministries of Public Works and Rural Development have jointly completed the feasibility studies which put the cost of this project at about $56 billion. We have selected Tuesday, 19 April 1983, for the ground-breaking ceremony in Gampa and we hereby invite all citizens, government officials, diplomatic corps, heads of public corporation, and business communities to attend the ceremony and make donations toward this project. In addition, to direct government financing, the concept of self-help should be applied during the entire construction period. This undertaking will require mass mobilization of equipment and manpower from the Ministries of Public Works, Rural Development, and National Defense. As the construction work approaches each of the various towns along the way, the inhabitants are expected to give all possible support to the project. With this understanding, the Ministries of Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, and Transportation are hereby directed to devise a toll system for that road which will help generate revenues to finance the project. [applause] We are convinced that the scheme can be realized with the support of all our citizens and residents of this country. This indeed should afford the three ministries the real opportunity not only to engage in the joint ministries the real opportunity not only to engage in the joint projects, but also to demonstrate their commitment to national progress and development.

At the same time, the public works and rural development ministers have been directed to conduct the feasibility studies of (Bgaka) and (Fdjima) highway, as was done for (Ganta) and (Hafor) road. We will also give priority to the completion of the Gboma-Gbalala road. [applause] This program will also be undertaken on the self-help basis in the not too distant future.

Mr Vice Head of State and Member of the Council, ladies and gentlemen, within the framework of our government development goals we have considered radio and television as a priority. We are convinced that through the effective use of these assets of the mass media our people can be motivated toward national development. In pursuance of this commitment, the council has officially approved the launching of a $30-million radio and television extension program. [applause] In this light, we are directing the minister of planning and economic affairs to include this project on the government development priority list. [applause] The director general of the Liberian Broadcasting System has accordingly been directed to take the necessary step in collaboration with relevant institutions of government to bring the program into reality in the next 24 months.

We are also pleased to inform you that on Thursday of this week, Amaco, the exploration company, and the Liberian Government will enter into contract for offshore oil exploration activities. This will be the fourth oil company to enter into such agreement with government. We hope that other companies will become interested in Liberia's remaining offshore lots. We cannot overemphasize our gratitude to Amaco and the Ministry of Lands and Mines and Energy for this development, noting the impact its success will have on Liberia's future development.

My fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, as we reflect on the past 3 years we can take pride in our modest achievements. Relative peace and tranquility have prevailed in our borders. Our institutions have been viable in spite of our financial (?inhibitions). We have stood firm by our commitment to keep you free from political trauma and we hope no one will make us breach this pledge.

True to our commitment to bring Liberia into the mainstream of economic activities, we offered a retirement scheme of 1-year salary to all those wishing to leave from government for private business. We still hope they will take advantage of this privilege.

Fellow citizens, while we are being not too satisfied with activities in a number of ministries, other agencies of government and public corporations, we are confident that those concerned will endeavor to work toward excellence. We should like to stress that the council will not tolerate laziness, idleness, sabotage, and other actions designed to slow down progress and bring discredit to the government. [applause] We hope that those in positions of trust will demonstrate their loyalty and commitment to the goals and objectives of the People's Redemption Council government.

My fellow citizens, just 2 weeks ago the People's Redemption Council received the draft Constitution from the National Constitution Commission. It is currently being circulated throughout the nation so that all of our citizens will have an opportunity to carefully examine its provisions and make constructive [word indistinct] to this historic document. All citizens of this nation, irrespective of our status or position, we should have the responsibility to ensure the successful conclusion of this document which must guide the destinies of Liberians for centuries to come. In this connection, we will be contributing our own views on issues raised therein for the conservation of the commission. Meanwhile, as we have always said, the commission can be assured of the support of the council in the performance of this great task.

As an active member of the African census program under the auspices of the United Nations, Liberia has decided to conduct a national population census in February 1984. Such an undertaking will assist our plans for socioeconomic development and help the Constitution Commission in the demarcation of political subdivisions and electoral units. In addition, it will provide an up-to-date population account of the country. In view of the importance of this exercise, we appeal to the international community for assistance in this undertaking.

As we enter upon the third year of our population revolution, there are many of our successful and dedicated public servants and [words indistinct] who have been absent from our midst. These distinguished civil servants, who labored with us to advance the noble cause of our revolution, had passed away. One of those is the late Major Albert M. Fromoyan, the former minister of agriculture, who died about 2 months ago. May his soul rest in perfect peace. Also the tragedy of Lamco mines in September last year left the nation in the state of shock and pain when almost 200 of our citizens lost their lives. As we celebrate the third annversary, let us all remember them and pray that Almighty God will grant to their departed souls perfect peace. We thank the international community, foreign friends, and all well-wishers who contributed toward the relief of their situation.

As we observe the third anniversary of our population revolution, we remain firm in our commitment to maintain peace and security within our borders. We will do everything possible to improve upon the lot of our people and pave the way for the brighter future for generations to come. We urge all Liberian friends in our borders and sympathizers abroad to help achieve our goal.

Long live the People's Redemption Council! Long live the peoples of Liberia! May God continue to bless our nation and bring prosperity to our people. I thank you. [applause]

ANGOLA

PORTUGAL WARNED ABOUT GIVING REFUGE TO UNITA

AB111235 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The Angolan vice minister of external affairs, Venancio de Moura, told the Portuguese news agency, ANOP, that relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal could be freezed if the counterrevolutionary bandits continue to carry out criminal actions against the Angolan people and operate freely on the Portuguese soil.

Venancio de Moura expressed concern of the People's Republic of Angola over the authorized free movement of the counterrevolutionary bandits in Lisbon. The Angolan official also denounced racist South Africa's usage of the UNITA bandits in its destabilization actions against Angola whose objective is to impede the social, cultural, and economic development of the Angolan people. The vice minister also recalled that recently, leaders of the FNLA counterrevolutionary group, including the head of the general staff, (Bareiro), surrendered themselves voluntarily to the Angolan authorities. Their surrender was promoted by an appeal which was made in 1978 by the late Angolan leader, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, that all Angolans must return to participate in the national reconstruction of the country.

Venancio de Moura was addressing the Portuguese press in Lisbon where he is attending the socialist international congress.

INTERIOR MINISTER IN NEW YORK FOR TALKS

AB111151 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Luanda, April 11 (AFP) -- Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues "Tito" is currently in New York for a further round of talks with U.S. officials expected to focus on opening diplomatic relations and the Namibian situation, informed sources said here today. The sources said that Lieutenant Colonel Rodrigues, considered to be Angola's second-ranking official, and the main architect of the negotiations with South Africa and the United States, left Luanda last Wednesday. The Angolan interior minister on March 13 had private talks in Paris with a U.S. delegation headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Frank Wisner.

The Angolan-U.S. negotiations, which have been surrounded by the greatest secrecy, appear to be making progress, given the frequency of the latest meetings, diplomatic sources noted. The United States is calling for the withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops based in Angola as a precondition for Namibian independence and for the opening of diplomatic ties with Luanda. Observers commented that the United States appears to reopen conversation with Angola whenever negotiations between South Africans and Angolans on the Namibian question reach a stalemate.

LESOTHO

JONATHAN: NATION FACED WITH WAR WITH RSA

MB111434 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that government joins hands with his majesty in urging the nation to realize that what Lesotho is now faced with is a war with South Africa.

In a statement made in the National Assembly this morning, Dr Jonathan said that in view of this fact, the Basotho now have to bury their differences in order to face the onslaught against Lesotho effectively. He said that with all the world on the side of Lesotho, Lesotho's victory is doubly assured. The prime minister stated that the present phase in Lesotho's history called for great sacrifices, as will be seen in this year's budget. The destabilization offenses with which Lesotho is faced, necessitates diversion to security of substantial funds which should otherwise be allocated to development. Dr Jonathan pointed out that this is unavoidable if government is to guarantee the measures of security for the Basotho and their property. The Farrar report following the Maseru massacre recognizes the need for the country's security to be strengthened, and it is imperative that efforts be made towards this end, instead of merely hoping for international assistance.

Dr Jonathan said that in 1981 when South African attacks in Lesotho started to strengthen into their present form, the OAU urged member countries to establish diplomatic presence in Lesotho, calculating this to be a deterrent against South African activities. For the same reason the nonaligned countries are willing to establish diplomatic relations with Lesotho. Relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are also in the pipeline. The reason for Lesotho's desire to establish relations with these countries is that South Africa, upon realizing that it cannot control Lesotho, is now using various ways to threaten Lesotho. In such a situation Lesotho needs support of all countries of the world. Right now the situation is being created whereby the movement of Lesotho's goods in South Africa will be virtually impossible. The prime minister said that this was particularly to military equipment. [sentence as heard]

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE VOWS TO 'ERADICATE' DISSIDENTS 8 APR

AB081641 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 8 Apr 83

[By Dave Clemens]

[Text] Zhombe, central Zimbabwe, April 8 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told a rally today in this rural village, under the eyes of bayonet-wielding soldiers, that his security forces would "eradicate" tribespeople who assist anti-government rebels. Mr Mugabe was making his first foray into one of the areas of southwestern and west-central Zimbabwe where, since January, the Army's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade has been deployed in controversial anti-dissident operations. Church leaders, international aid organizations and foreign journalists have reported that soldiers have killed upwards of 1,000 civilians.

The prime minister's speech was the latest indication of an ever-hardening tone on the part of his ruling ZANU Party toward the dissidents, who are mostly former guerrillas of fugitive opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, their alleged supporters, and Mr Nkomo's ZAPU Party.

On Wednesday, Mr Mugabe made a harsh attack on Roman Catholic bishops who have criticized his policy of armed force in dealing with the rebels, and vowed to pursue the Army operations "with increasing vigor."

Today, Mr Mugabe told an audience of some 7,000 to 8,000 peasants that "where men and women provide food for the dissidents, when we get there we eradicate them. We don't differentiate when we fight, because we can't tell who is a dissident and who is not." He warned that people who gave the dissidents food "are starting a war against the government."

The rebels began a campaign of violence in southwest and central Zimbabwe in earnest 13 months ago, after Mr Nkomo was dismissed from the Cabinet on allegations of involvement in caching arms for a coup. The trial of seven Nkomo lieutenants on charges arising from the arms discoveries ended today in Harare, and judgement is to be given April 27. Most of the dissidents are from Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele Tribe, which is dominant in the southwestern province of Matabeleland. Here is central Zimbabwe, the population is a mixture of Ndebele and Mr Mugabe's majority Shona Tribe.

Both Zhombe and Silobela, a few miles to the south where Mr Mugabe was speaking later today, were under curfew until a few weeks ago, and residents say the army enforced it zealously, beating violators severely.

Mr Mugabe told the Zhombe rally that measures such as curfew, withholding food supplies, and army intervention were necessary to combat the dissidents. Repeating the charge that Mr Nkomo's ZAPU Party is organizing dissident activity -- repeatedly denied by ZAPU -- Mr Mugabe said: "It seems some other parties are forgetting ZANU fought a guerrilla war." He added in idiomatic Shona: "If someone goes wild, we go three times wild."

Mr Mugabe's speech was part of a political offensive his party has mounted against ZAPU in conjunction with the military operations against dissidents. Cabinet ministers, notably Supplies Minister Enos Nkala, the highest-ranking Ndebele in ZANU, have been criss-crossing the southwest for the past month urging people to drop their allegiance to Mr Nkomo's party and promising that life will improve if they support the ZANU government.

Zhombe residents said that in this area at least, the exhortations have been backed up by subtle or overt coercion by the youth brigades, members of the national youth organization funded by the government but which in practice acts as a youth wing of ZANU. Some Ndebele-speaking members of today's audience said they had been warned by youth wingers that they would regret it if they failed to attend.

Mr Mugabe was full of praise for the youth brigades and the women's league which is being organized in Zhombe. "The youth and the women are the eyes of the government," he said. "Use your eyes. You are the first people to see the dissidents. You are the frontline soldiers."

The prime minister seemed to equate non-members of ZANU with potential dissidents, saying, "We want you to hold your (village) political meetings without any dissidents present. Try to invite all the people you know to be party members."

The partisan tone of the rally was striking. The crowd was urged to chant "Forward with ZANU", "Down with Nkomo" and even "Down with Mrs Nkomo and their son Sibangilizwe". Mr Nkomo's wife and son were arrested after the veteran opposition leader's flight to Botswana and London last month, but have since been released.

The edges of the crowd were patrolled by police and camoulfage-clad members of the Fifth Brigade, recognizable by their AK-47 assault rifles with fixed bayonets.